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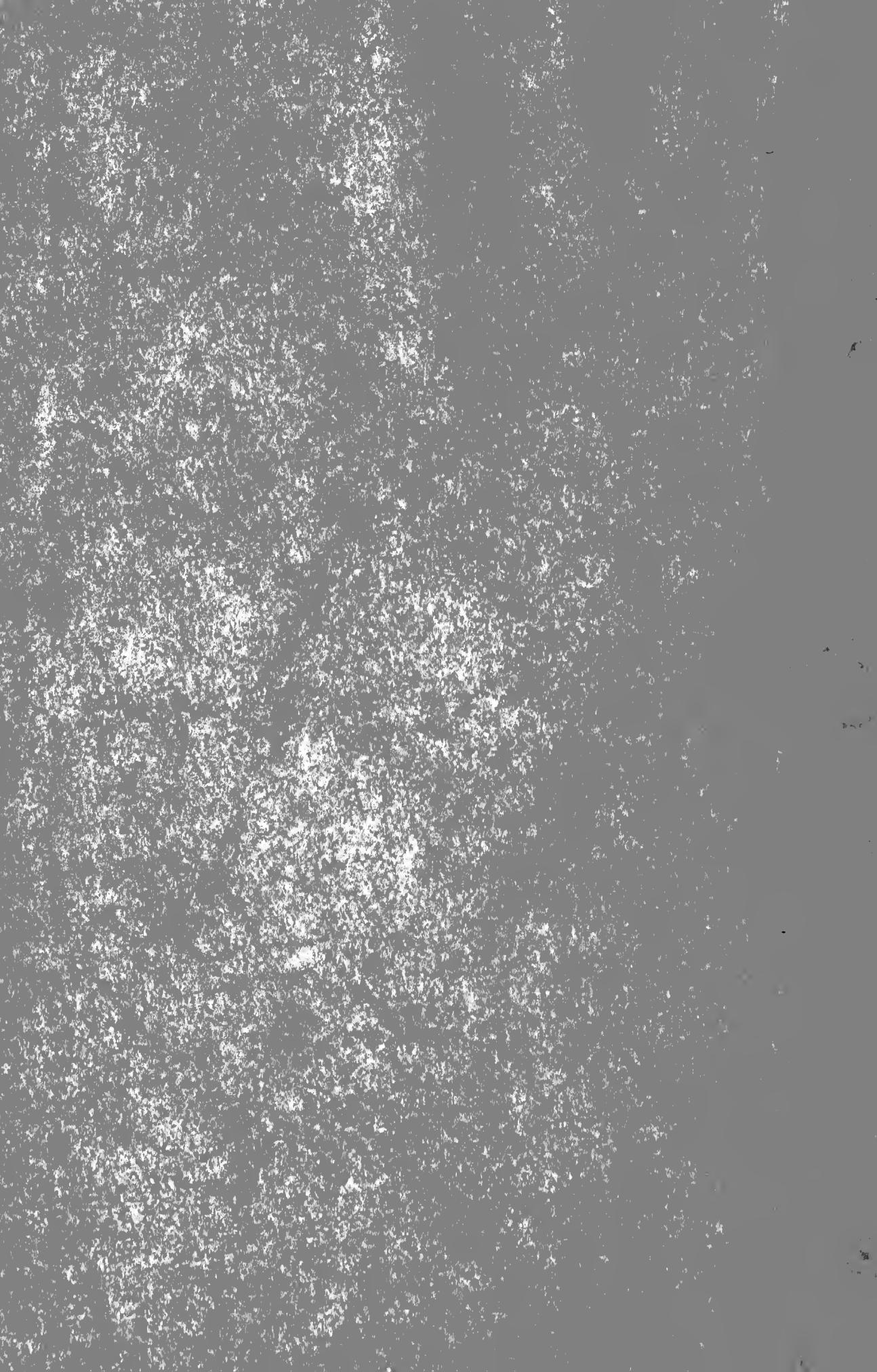
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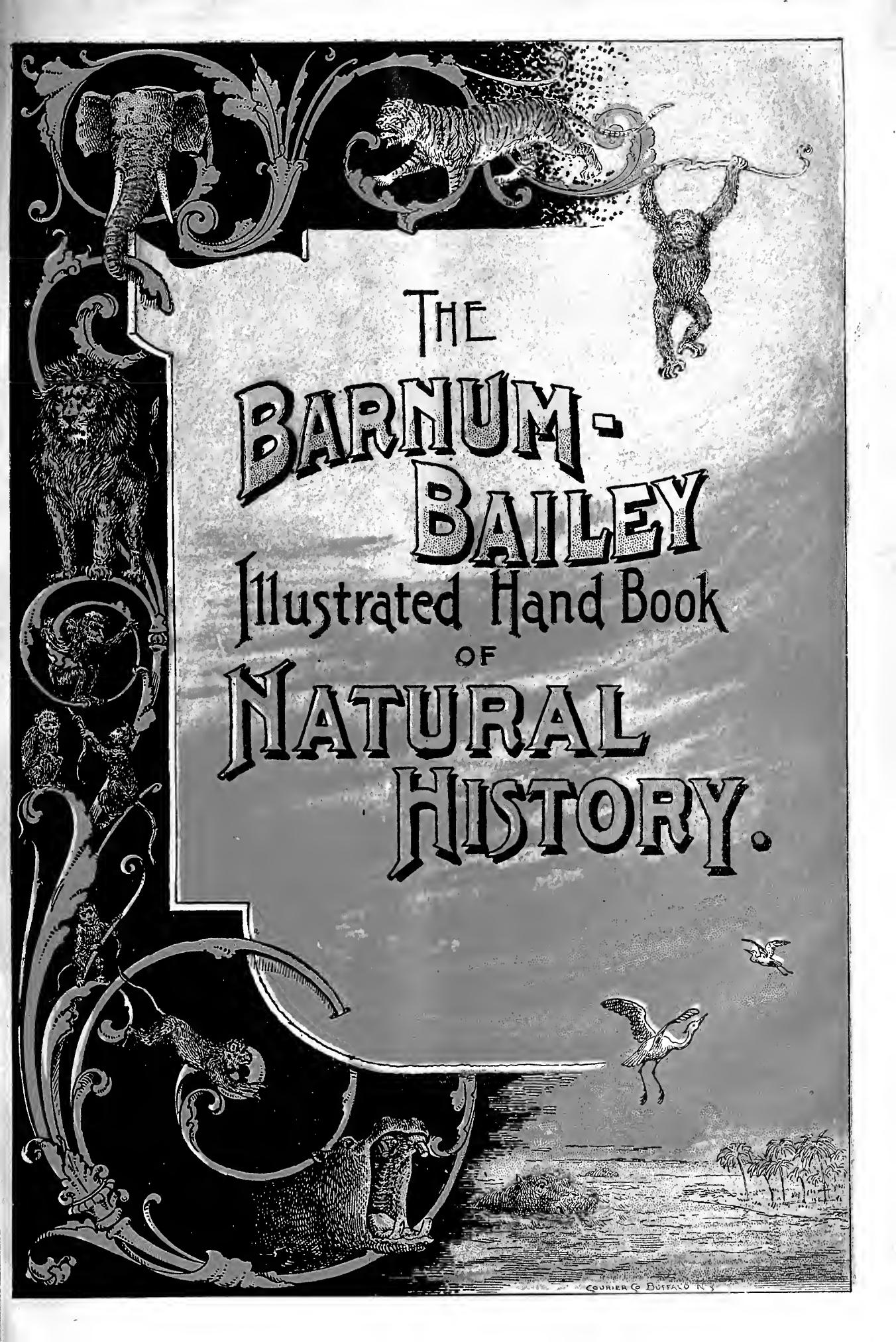
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THE
**BARNUM-
BAILEY**
Illustrated Hand Book
OF
**NATURAL
HISTORY.**



— THE —

BARNUM-BAILEY

Illustrated Hand-Book

OF

NATURAL HISTORY

A Useful, Accurate, Entertaining and Correctly Pictured
Description of

RARE WILD BEASTS AND BIRDS

From Every Land, and represented by the Most Perfect Living
Specimens, in the Stupendous Menageries of the

GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH

With an Added Sketch of the

LIFE AND DEATH OF JUMBO.

PREFACE.



T has been remarked by an elegant writer that "the pursuit of Natural History, in almost any way, as a study or an amusement, is both indicative and productive of gentleness, refinement and virtue." This we believe to be strictly true, and it is impossible for us to comprehend the loftiness and grandeur of humanity, or even its individual and physical nature, without possessing some knowledge of the earlier forms of animated organizations. We must follow the order of creation, as far as our perceptions will admit, from the beginning, and we shall then find that no animal leads an isolated existence, for the minutest atom of animated life which has been enfranchised with an individual existence, forms, though independent in itself, an integral and necessary portion of ever-changing yet eternal organic universe. Hence every being which draws the breath of life forms a part of one universal family, bound together by the ties of a common creaturehood. And as being ourselves members of that living and breathing family, we learn to view with clearer eyes and more reverent hearts those beings which, although less godlike than ourselves in their physical or moral natures, demand for that very reason our kindest sympathies and most indulgent cares.

Of the utility of a knowledge of the objects of Nature, to a being dependent upon her productions for a supply of all his conveniences and wants, it is scarcely necessary to insist. No species of human learning is so well calculated to form habits of attention and correct observation as the study of the different branches of Natural History; and none is more admirably adapted to the tastes and capacities of the young. Besides the improvement of the intellectual powers, which the examination of the structure and habits of any class of organized beings is calculated to produce, and the associations likely to be thereby awakened, there is something in the study of Nature which approaches to philosophy of a higher kind —something that, while it teaches man his place in this Creation of Wonders, infallibly leads him to admire the wisdom and power and goodness displayed by its Great Author, and thus brings him to look rationally and religiously up from "Nature to Nature's God."

If the present little volume shall be instrumental in diffusing a taste for knowledge, the influence of which is so salutary, we will deem the labor bestowed upon the compilation as abundantly rewarded.

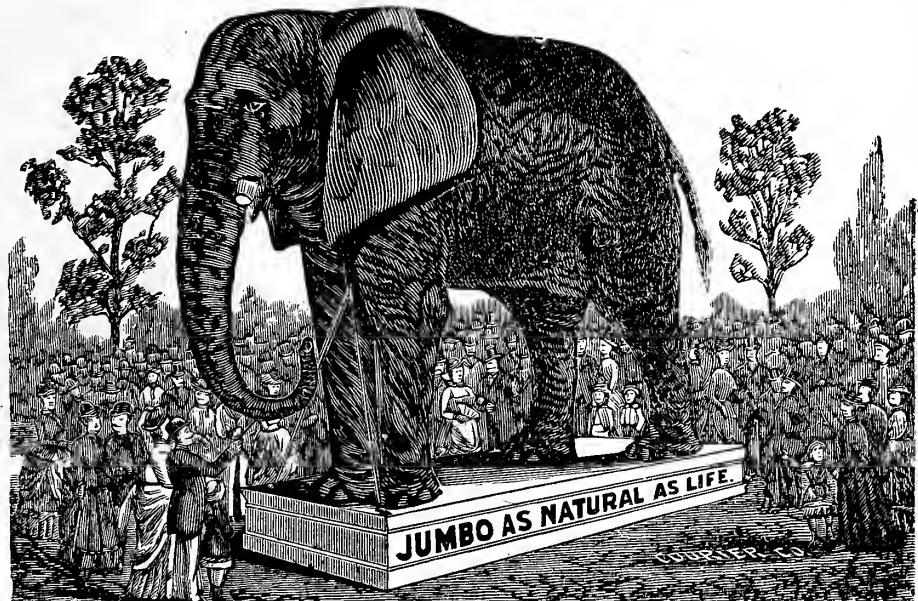
JUMBO THE GREAT.

An Interesting Sketch of the Leading Incidents in His Extraordinary and Eventful Career. His Romantic Experiences and Triumphs as an African, French, British and American Subject. A Life Stranger than Fiction. A Death Heroically Sublime.

SCIENTIFIC chronicle and history have already distinguished grand, noble and lamented Jumbo as the only animal worthy of biographic honors, and it seems eminently proper, that in a compilation of this character, space should be found for some account of the majestic and heroic creature, to whom was generally and appropriately applied the title of "*The Lord of All The Beasts.*"

There were no events in Jumbo's early life to make it more noteworthy than that of any ordinary wild beast, or to give any premonition of the astounding growth and extraordinary career to follow. He was an African elephant, strangely differing in several marked peculiarities of form from all the rest of his species. Sir Samuel Baker, a Fellow of the Zoological Society of Great Britain, says that he knew Jumbo when he was a baby, about four and a half feet high, and had just been captured by Arabs on the shore of the Settite River, in Abyssinia, in 1861. It, therefore, appears that he was but twenty-four years old at the time of his tragic death; or, comparatively speaking, a mere child in age, as the authentically established great longevity of his race justifies the belief that had he been spared he would, in the ordinary course of nature, have attained at least a century's age, and, possibly, much more. As he was steadily growing, it is also reasonable to assume that eventually he would have dwarfed and belittled his already attained gigantic proportions. He was introduced to civilization in the famous

Jardin des Plantes, in the city of Paris, where he remained for about three years, when he was transferred to the Royal Zoological Gar-



dens—or "Zoo," as they are familiarly termed—in London, England. Here he was placed in charge of Matthew Scott, and then and there began that well-known and oddly pathetic reciprocity of the most tender affection between man and mammoth, which naught but death could terminate or lessen. In the succeeding twenty-one years that Scott exercised sole control over Jumbo, he never resorted to other means of mastery than kindness, for which his colossal friend showed loving appreciation, by never attempting him the slightest injury, and obeying his voice, even under provocation of enforced restraint that infuriated him against all others, and caused him to snap ponderous chains and cables as though they were pack-threads.

A photograph of Jumbo and his keeper, which was taken about the time he entered the "Zoo," shows that Scott, though an undersized man, was a foot taller than Jumbo when the latter was four years of age. When

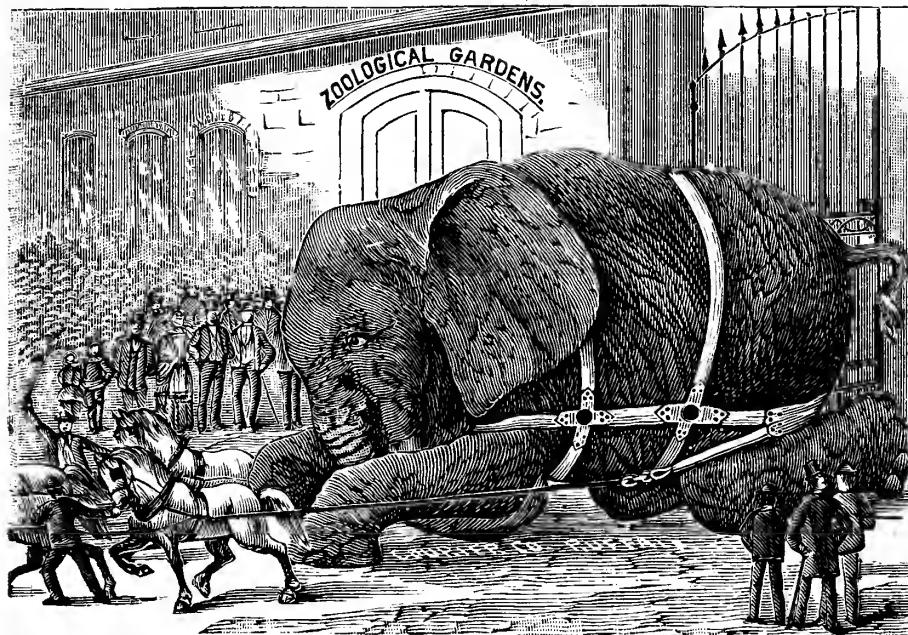
they bade farewell to old England, Scott's head barely reached Jumbo's fore-shoulder. The children of the nation adopted the mammoth African baby as their friend and playmate, and with "dear Jumbo" "all went merry as a marriage bell" until the winter of 1881-'2, when Mr. Barnum stepped upon the scene and transferred the towering monarch to "The Greatest Show on Earth," and immeasurably extended his kingdom and fame. Mr. Barnum had for some time had an eye on Jumbo, finally succeeded in purchasing him from the Directors of the "Zoo" for the sum of \$10,000, and to William Newman, a courageous and successful elephant trainer, connected with The Great Barnum and London Shows, was intrusted the difficult and responsible task of transferring Jumbo to America. He crossed the Atlantic, and, as a preliminary step, had an immense and enor-

around his other foreleg excited his ire considerably, and when a third chain was passed around his head, and backward between the forelegs, he broke into open revolt. Loudly trumpeting his rage, the mighty captive lashed about him with his tremendous trunk, striving to break his degrading bonds, and to dash at his tormentors, until he was exhausted and became comparatively quiet. Then he was led to the door of the elephant house, near which had been placed the great box, on wheels, and up to the entrance behind slanted a set of stout gang-planks. Up these the sullen giant was led. He knew full well what was wanted of him, but persuasion and force alike failed to induce him to enter. Several times the vast creature swayed up the ascent, but recoiled at the entrance. At last his obstinacy triumphed for the time over human persistency, and Jumbo was led back to his stall.

The next day a second attempt of a different kind resulted in equal failure. Jumbo was to be made to walk to the steamer, and there it was hoped, being tired after his march, he would enter the box for rest. All went swimmingly until Jumbo was just outside of the Zoo gates, when, finding himself on new soil and in an unfamiliar place, he stopped and sullenly flung himself down on his side, and was fin-

ally again returned to his elephant house and the companionship of his beloved Alice.

These unsuccessful attempts to remove Jumbo, with the touching attendant incidents, widely heralded by the press, created a national sensation. An avalanche of protests poured in upon the newspapers, and the parting with so noble and so interesting a specimen of his class was regarded as almost a national misfortune. Jumbo and Barnum monopolized the press and conversation. Every obstacle that ingenuity could suggest was interposed to prevent Jumbo's departure; and as a last resort, an interim injunction was sued out before Justice Chitty, restraining the Council of the Zoological Society from allowing Jumbo to be moved from the Zoo, but after a two days' argument by eminent counsel, the injunction was refused. The air was vocal with Jumbo ballads, and the illustrated papers and magazines filled with Jumbo



mously strong box, or cage, made, in which to confine Jumbo during his voyage. It was 6 feet 8 inches wide and 13 feet high, inside measurement, and constructed of seven-inch timbers of yellow pine, with double lining of three-inch oak planks. Heavy bands of three-quarter inch angle iron, with five-inch flanges, passed around and bound it in all directions, and it weighed six tons.

February 18th, 1882, was selected as the day for introducing Jumbo to his new quarters, previous to hauling him to Milwall docks and embarking him in the steamship Persian Monarch. It being thought necessary to first impress on him the notion of restraint and subjection, a strong chain was strapped around one of his forelegs, and made firm to the walls of the stall. Jumbo "who never in this way had treated been before," viewed the innovation with evident concern, but without resentment. A second chain passed

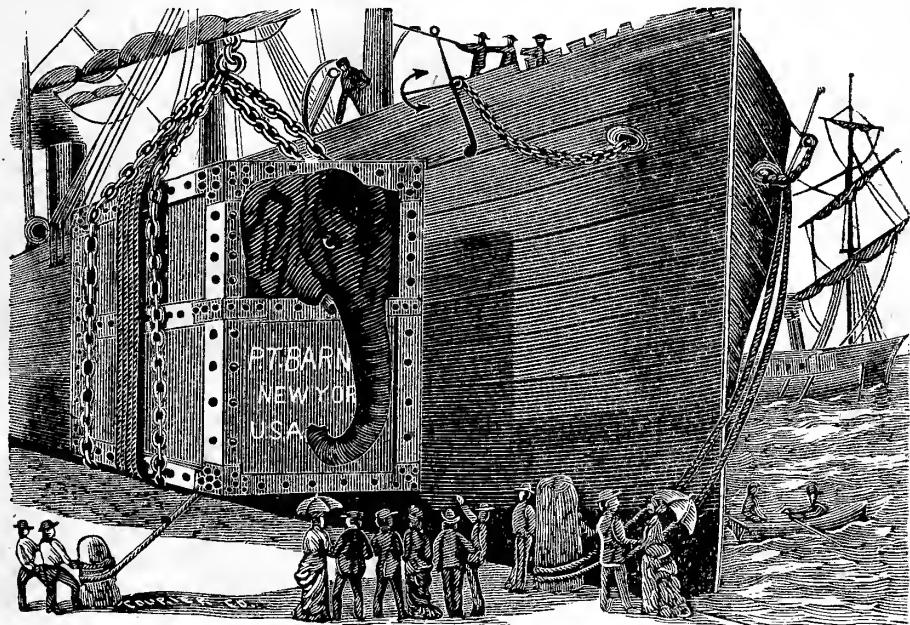
pictures, and Jumbo's name became, as it were, a universal trade-mark. Each foreign mail brought Mr. Barnum hundreds of letters from people of all classes and ages, and couched in every style from round abuse to tearful entreaty. Jumbo suddenly loomed up as a character of international importance, and the tidal wave of excitement regarding him swept across the Atlantic, and broke upon the press of New York City in columns of special cablegrams.

Through all this turmoil, Mr. Barnum and his representatives remained firm and tranquil, and on March 22, 1882, Jumbo, after but a moment's hesitation, marched obediently into his box, and was properly secured. At 1.25 the next morning the car was safely out of the gardens, and, drawn by six powerful horses, rattling off on the road to the docks, five miles distant, which were reached at about half-past five in the morning. March 24th, Jumbo and his cage were safely hoisted on board the steamship Assyrian Monarch by means of a huge steam crane. The cage rested in forward hatchway No. 2, on the main deck, the top of it reaching up to the spar deck. Some 80 tons of freight and 130 emigrants were thereby displaced, for which the Monarch Line received remuneration. On the 25th, Jumbo trumpeted an eternal farewell to a large delegation assembled to see him off and started to accomplish his fame and fate.

The voyage was a rough one, and the heavy weather and head seas for the first two days considerably roiled both Jumbo's temper and stomach. He bellowed constantly, and would eat almost nothing. He showed all the signs of sea-sickness, except that he did not vomit.

Early on Sunday morning, April 9th, the Assyrian Monarch steamed up the bay to New York City, and at twenty minutes before six o'clock in the evening he and his box were hoisted out of the hold, amid the cheers of a vast multitude collected to witness the novel sight. By seven o'clock the derrick conveying him was towed across to the New York side of the river, where the box was hoisted again, swung out over the land, and placed on its axles. Sixteen of the Barnum and Bailey Shows' horses were in waiting to haul Jumbo to the Madison Square Garden. Two

heavy ropes were also attached to the box, one on each side, to be used for helping the work of the horses, with the assistance of volunteers from the great crowd which thronged the pier in a pouring rain, until Jumbo was at last moved. Each rope was about two hundred feet long, and was seized by about six hundred of the bystanders. At about half-past nine a start was made, and Jumbo moved up Broadway, the recipient of a continuous ovation, until the Garden was at last safely reached at one o'clock in the morning. Jumbo gave token of his joy by frequent loud trumpetings. At seven o'clock Scott went to the cage, and, having opened the front, commanded Jumbo to come out which he obediently did, and the colossus of his kind stood in his new home. He had cost Mr. Barnum something over \$30,000; twenty times that sum could not have bought him.



JUMBO'S HEROIC DEATH.

On Tuesday, September 15, 1885, the Great Barnum & Bailey Shows exhibited at St. Thomas, Canada, and during the evening performance, after Jumbo had received his customary ovation from the assembled multitude, and, alas! for the last time treated his little friends to a ride upon his lofty back, Scott led him and his inseparable companion, the dwarf clown elephant, Tom Thumb, away to be loaded on the show train, which completely filled the siding on the south side of the show-ground fence.

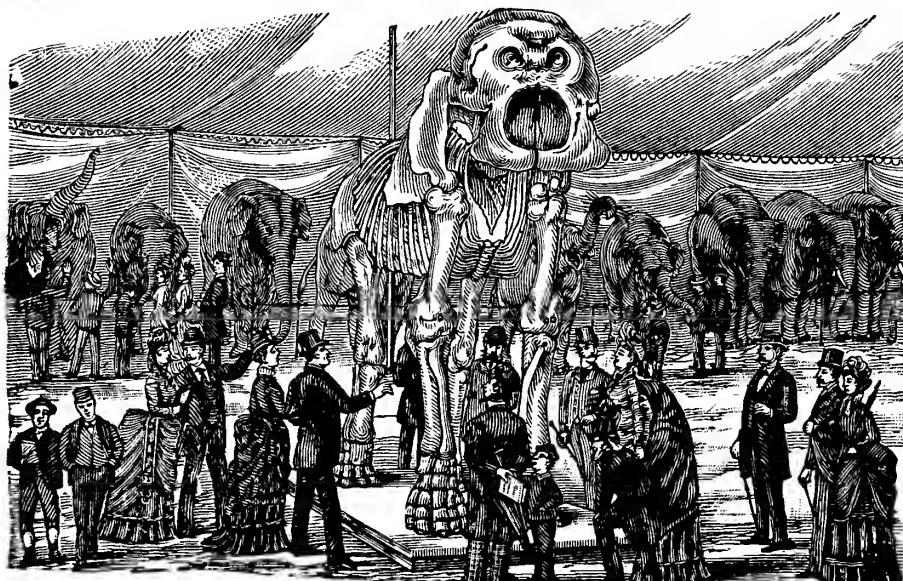
Immediately adjoining the side-track on the south was the single track of the main line of the Grand Trunk Railway, skirting a steep embankment, along the top of which was stretched the stout wire cable of the signal apparatus. Murderous ingenuity could not have devised a more effective death-trap,

and into it the giant beast confidently walked, to meet his dreadful doom.

The cattle-guards and embankment rendered it impossible for the elephants to reach their car from the street crossing, and a panel of the fence was taken out, the show train divided, and Jumbo and Tom Thumb passed through and onto the main track, through the opening thus made. They had proceeded but a few rods westward, when from the east was borne upon the night air the warning screams of a locomotive whistle, and the headlight of a "wild" heavy freight train, rushing at uncontrollable speed down a steep grade, flashed ominously upon them. All was paralyzed consternation and dire confusion. Almost instantly, and with seeming human intelligence and presence of mind, Jumbo grasped the situation, and turned to escape by the opening at which he had entered. This he might easily have done but for the slow

twisted as if they had been but grape vines. With his mighty tusks driven clear back into the brain, and his massive skull crushed in, Jumbo was thrown to one side, and squeezed between the cars on the siding and those of the moving train, until his huge body forced the locomotive and several heavily loaded cars from the track. He gave but one groan after being struck, and within a few moments the chill of dissolution passed shudderingly through his vast frame, his agony was mercifully ended, and he lay a colossus of breathless clay, but looking even more majestic than ever before.

It is estimating with all due reason to say that Jumbo's death involved a cash loss of at least one million dollars, and was, in many respects, irreparable, but we prefer to turn from what might appear selfish considerations to the gratifying fact that science has preserved from his ashes a semblance of his incomparable and enormous self; so life-like, majestic and admirably perfect, as to actually mislead the eye, except upon closest inspection; and in astonishing association therewith the vast frame-work of stupendous bones upon which the contour of his majestic form was built. So that Jumbo—in a apparent continuation of the strange destiny and unparalleled events



movements of Scott and Tom Thumb, who were unable to keep pace with his tremendous strides. To desert his loved ones in such an emergency was not in the noble nature of the noblest of beasts, and he turned and rushed frantically to their rescue. As Scott sprang down the embankment Jumbo seized Tom Thumb with his trunk and hurled him some twenty yards away; the poor little beast striking with such force against one of the cars on the siding as to break his left hind leg.

But for Jumbo there was now no hope of escape, and the grand and courageous martyr to affection, with lowered head, and a tremendous roar of defiance, turned to face the oncoming foe. Then ensued a single combat, a gigantic duel to the death, without a parallel in all the annals of conflict. The Leviathan of the rail and the mountain of bone and brawn came together with a crash that made the solid road-bed quake. The heavy iron bars of the engine's pilot were broken and

which signalized himself—has left the world, as a legacy, the two rarest and most interesting features in it. Such as Jumbo only could bequeath; and full-worthily to signalize the grand, first and only London season of the stupendous united exhibitions, with which his name is inseparably identified.

Prof. Henry A. Ward, the eminent head of the national science establishment, at Rochester, N. Y., which bears his name, was selected as the most competent person in the world to undertake the details and responsibility of the great and novel work of placing Jumbo as natural as life, and his skeleton on exhibition, and the eminently successful manner in which, after long months of the most arduous labor, he accomplished the task, is beyond both precedent and praise. The leading newspapers of New York sent representatives to Rochester, to report upon the same, and Associated Press despatches were telegraphed to all parts of the world.

NATURAL HISTORY.

THE LION.

This lordly animal is distinguished by his majestic bearing, as well as color and size. His length, from the point of his nose to the tip of his tail, is about eight feet, and his height is about three feet. The male has a bushy mane that clothes his neck and shoulders. It is of a black or deep brown color, and sometimes extends to the lower surface of the body. The tail has a tuft of hair, or tassel, on the tip. The head is square, the forehead high, the eyes large and expressive; the gait noble and imposing, indicating both courage and strength. The breast is broad, the air haughty; his whole bearing is calculated to inspire respect; therefore he has been appropriately called King of the Beasts. He is a native of all Africa and the southern half of Asia; and, in early times, was found in Greece. A great many writers, in speaking of the courage of the Lion, blunder seriously. Lions moving in open day take great care to keep the center of an open plain, that they may discover an enemy, and frequently act in the most cowardly manner. When seeking for his prey, the Lion moves cautiously along until he discovers a hiding-place or retreat near a spring or stream of water, and directly in the path of his unsuspecting foe. Here he crouches down in patient expectation until the intended victim is within proper distance, and then makes a powerful spring upon it, which is mostly successful. The voice of the Lion is a deep roar, of a sound something like O and U, seeming as if it came out of the earth, because, in uttering it, he sinks his head on a level with the ground; thus the

frightened animals are not able to know in what direction this formidable foe is, but either fly at random or remain rooted to the spot, as if paralyzed by terror. In carrying his booty, he exhibits great strength and dexterity, but cannot, as some writers claim, carry off an ox with as much ease as he can a sheep.

Lions are very particular as to their food, and meat the least tainted makes them very sick and frequently kills them. The instinct of the Lion teaches him to respect courage, and while he suffers the bold antagonist who approaches him undauntedly to pass unmolested, he kills the coward or unsuccessful marksman whose bullet has been sped against him without effect. The Lioness produces from two to four cubs at a birth, and always takes great care in concealing them from the males, who would destroy them. She selects the most retired and inaccessible retreats, and, when disturbed, will defend her whelps to the last extremity. In her anxiety to provide for the wants of her little ones, the Lioness will scour the country in every direction, and, at such times, becomes more fierce even than the Lion himself, and has been known to perish in her desperate efforts to secure necessary food. "The old Lion perisheth for lack of prey, and the stout Lion's whelps are scattered abroad."—Job. iv: 11.

The menagerie of P. T. Barnum's Greatest Show on Earth contains the noblest specimens of this royal beast, including a number of truly magnificent ones, exhibited in astonishing performances by the dauntless trainer who enters their den.

THE ROYAL BENGAL TIGER.

This most magnificent of the carnivorous race of felines does not range so widely as the lion. It is never found in any portions of the New World, nor in Africa, and, except in certain districts, is but rarely seen, even in the countries in which it takes up its residence. Its head is round; its color, on the upper surface of the body, a reddish yellow;

on the under, white, with irregular stripes running transversely. It varies in length according to climate and condition, the largest specimens being thirteen feet from tip of nose to tip of tail, and about four and a half feet in height. The den of performing ones in P. T. Barnum's Greatest Show on Earth is made up of the largest and finest representa-



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tives ever seen in captivity, or subjugated by the moral power and courage of man.

Of all rapacious animals, the Tiger is the most formidable, as, in its ferocious nature, strength, blood-thirstiness and cruelty are found united. It inhabits the south of Asia—particularly the thick forests of the East Indies, in the vicinity of rivers, where it commits the greatest ravages, both on man and beast. It climbs up trees with great facility, which the lion is unable to do. The Tiger

The Tiger is possessed of enormous paws. These are loaded with long, sickle-like talons, with which it delivers a rapid succession of blows, cutting like so many sharp knives. The wounds thus inflicted by an angry Tiger mostly prove mortal. By many they are believed poisonous, which is not true. The male is distinguished from his mate by having a beard, or whiskers, on his cheeks. The Tigress is exceedingly careful of her cubs, of which she produces two or three at a birth,



seldom attacks man thus furiously, except when provoked by hunger; this being satisfied, it seeks its lair. It is by nature lazy and cowardly, and if left undisturbed will not molest man. It is not an open, but a dangerous foe. Like the lion, it will stalk an unconscious prey, whether it be man or beast, stealing silently and treacherously upon the unwary victim, preferring a woman or a helpless child for the object of its attack. The localities most frequented by it are the crossings of nullahs, or the silent ravines through which the water-courses run.

Tigers have been known to kill and devour the largest ox before abandoning it. They are voracious eaters, preferring the fresh, warm blood as it flows from the wound, and rarely leave a carcass until devoured, unless driven away.

hiding them in a thicket, and, if assailed, defending them with the most unparalleled fury. Suspicious and jealous of all approach, she lies in ambush beside the neighboring road, and seizes every living thing that passes by, partly out of anxiety for the safety of her young, but perhaps more from a desire to bring them fresh food. It happened once in India, that all communication by mail was cut off by one of these nursing Tigresses keeping guard on a post-road and destroying the carriers. The best means of warfare against Tigers is by meeting them with well-instructed elephants; for horses, on account of their great dread of these formidable animals, are of little use in a regular Tiger hunt. As articles of commerce, the skin, teeth and talons of the Tiger bring a high market value.

THE BRAZILIAN TIGER, OR JAGUAR.

This animal is nearly as large as the Royal Tiger, is of a yellowish red on the back, with



black rings inclosing a central spot resembling an eye, and forming four continuous

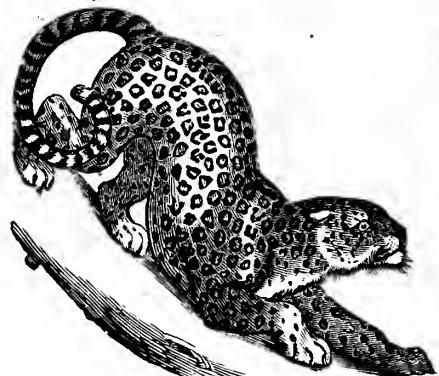
bands extending from the shoulders to the tail; the under surface of the body is white, but occasionally it is found quite black. He is found in Guiana, Surinam and Brazil, and is considered very ferocious, but, as travelers say, he never attacks man unless provoked. The Jaguar is very slender and very strong, and is able to kill an ox by one stroke of his paw. The natives in Brazil arrange large traps, which are constructed to represent a kind of block-house, containing a cage in which a pig is confined; the squealing of the young grunter being intended as a decoy. A heavy trap-door is connected by a rope with a board in the inside, and falls the moment the latter is trodden upon.

The female produces two or three cubs at a birth, which become very tame when taken young, but, as they grow older, manifest much of their natural fierceness, and seldom fail to injure their keeper.

THE LEOPARD.

The Leopard is a native of Southern Asia and Africa, where the species abound, dwelling in the thickest woods, and roaming by day as well as night in search of prey. In length the Leopard is from three to three and a half feet, and his tail two and a half feet long, his height seldom reaching above two feet; he is of a yellow or fawn color, with eight or ten rows of large black, rose-like spots along the back and sides, has a white belly, and is a most beautiful animal. He is very active in pursuing monkeys, having a great dislike to those mischievous animals, and is very expert in visiting sheep-folds, where he creates sad havoc, for, not content with one victim, he strangles them by the dozen, and, sucking their blood, leaves the carcasses. His movements are stealthy, and the slender proportions of his limbs render him remarkably agile, and as he passes along on his way he examines every hedge and ditch in order to discover something wherewith to satisfy his voracious appetite. With a sudden and agile spring he tries to seize his victim, and if he fails, like the lion he

turns back as if disgusted and ashamed. His voice is something between a snarl and a growl—much like the grumbling of an angry dog. He is a most treacherous beast and,



although tamable, not to be trusted, as he is liable to take advantage of an unguarded moment to spring stealthily upon and lacerate his keeper. The performing Leopards with "The Greatest Show on Earth" are among its rarest sensations.

THE CHEETAH, OR HUNTING LEOPARD.

This animal, which in Persia is known as the Youze, and in India as the Cheetah, and familiarly styled the *Hunting Leopard*, is smaller in body than its African relative. In its conformation and character it combines

something of the dog and cat; it has a circular pupil and is chiefly diurnal in its habits. In size and shape it is between the leopard and the hound. The color is yellowish fawn above and nearly pure white beneath. It is

covered on the upper parts with numerous black spots, from half an inch to an inch in diameter. A slight mane runs along the neck. The in-

telligence, tractability and fidelity of the Cheetah are such that it has been trained to the chase of the antelope in the East. They are carried to the field in small cages, chained, each one being hooded. When the hunters come in view of a herd of antelopes, a Leopard is unchained, his hood removed, and the game pointed out to him; for he is directed in pursuit by his sight. Perceiving the object, he steals cautiously along, approaches the herd unseen, and when within killing distance, springs unerringly upon his prey and strangles it.



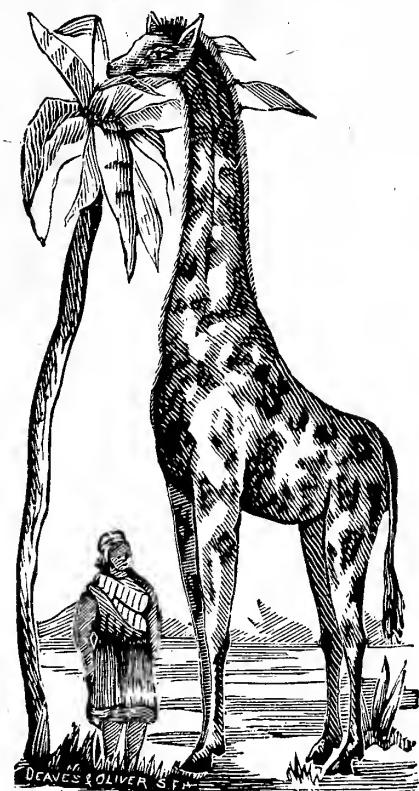
THE GIRAFFE, OR CAMELOPARD.

The Giraffe, of which a most gigantic and beautiful living specimen has been secured for exhibition by Mr. Barnum, at great cost and trouble, is the tallest of all ruminants, the males not uncommonly measuring fourteen and sometimes eighteen feet from the top of the head to the ground. The females are usually a foot or two shorter. The height at the withers is about ten feet in large animals, while the length of the body, from the breast to the rump, is not more than six or seven.

On first looking at this beautiful animal, one would suppose that the forelegs were longer than the hinder limbs. This, however, is not the fact. The apparent difference lies in the remarkable elongation of the shoulder-blades, and the great depth from the withers to the carotid veins. From the highest point of the shoulder to the tail there is a gradual slope of from twenty to forty degrees, which precludes the possibility of ever making the Giraffe a beast of burden. Upon the head of this strange animal grow two excrescences, resembling obtuse horns, in substance bearing a striking likeness to the first developments of the antlers on the heads of the fallow deer. These are covered with skin, and on the extreme top protrudes a bush-like tuft of dark hair. Lower down on the forehead, and nearly between the eyes, is another osseous projection.

The ground color of the skin is yellowish, but it is covered with large spots and patches of lighter and darker brown, which give it a very elegant appearance. The Giraffe is a

native of the eastern parts of Africa, from the Cape of Good Hope northward as far as Nubia. It lives in small herds upon the



plains, always in the neighborhood of woods, as it feeds almost entirely upon the tender shoots and leaves of the trees, which the great length of its neck enables it to reach

with ease. The tongue, also, is very extensible, and is employed as a prehensile organ, and the large, free lips can be used in the same way. The Giraffe is not a very swift animal, and when pursued its gallop is described as exceedingly ludicrous, the hind legs being brought forward at each step completely in advance of the anterior ones, apparently a foot or two on the outside of them; in this fashion the Giraffes contrive to get over the ground pretty rapidly by a curious springing motion. They are easily overtaken by a good horse, and the rider may then select his victim from the herd, cut it off from its companions, and shoot it at his leisure. When going at full speed, the heels of the Giraffe constantly throw up dirt, sticks and stones in the faces of its nearest pursuers, but it never appears to attempt to defend

itself unless brought to bay; in this case its weapons are its hoofs, with which it kicks out so rapidly and vigorously that dogs will not venture to attack it, and it is even said that it can beat off the lion in the same manner. The flesh of these animals, when young, is considered very good; that of the old ones, coarse. The skin is very thick and highly valued by the natives of South Africa, who consider the leather formed from it to be the best material for sandal soles. They also use the skin in the formation of vessels to hold water and sometimes as a covering for their huts. Like the eland and kangaroo, the Giraffe is a silent animal, never uttering a sound as an expression of pleasure, or while suffering the agonies even of death itself. From its gentle and playful ways, it may well be termed the coquette of the antelope tribe.

THE ELEPHANT. ,

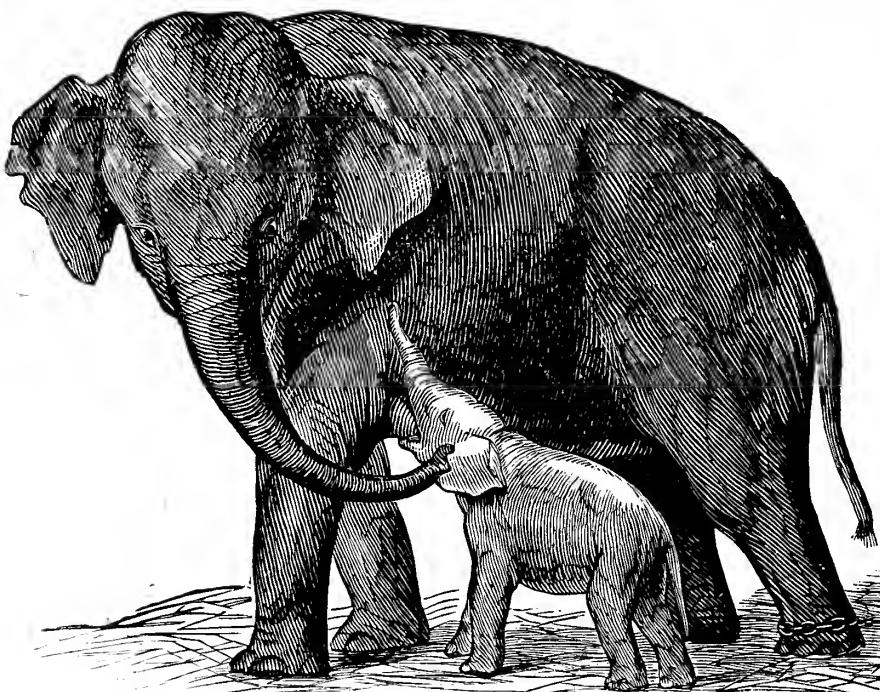
The Elephant is undoubtedly the largest of all terrestrial animals, and sometimes attains the height of twelve feet. It is found only in Asia and Africa, and there are but two distinct species. The Asiatic Elephant differs

from the African only the male portion are supplied with tusks, while both the male and female of the African species are equally furnished with the long projecting ivories. In the structure of the Elephant, the most singular organ is

the trunk, or proboscis. This, which is an extension of the canals of the nose, is very long, composed of a great number of cartilaginous rings, and divided in the inside through its whole length. At the lower end it is furnished with a kind of movable finger; and it is so strong as to be capable of breaking off large branches from trees. Through this the animal smells and breathes, and by means of it he conveys food to his mouth. The sense of smelling the Elephant enjoys in such perfection, that if

several people be standing around him, he will discover food in the pocket of any one present, and take it out by his proboscis with great dexterity. With this he can untie knots or pick up the smallest objects, and it is one of the most useful and extraordinary instruments bestowed on any species of animal.

Those huge animals live in considerable troops, seeking moist situations where the vegetation is abundant and vigorous. They feed on succulent plants, and, as the quantity



from the African, not only in its greater size and in the characteristics of the teeth and skull, but also in the comparative smallness of the ears, the pale-brown color of his skin, and in having four nails on the hind feet instead of three. The sagacity of this species is also supposed to be greater than that of the African Elephant whose head is much shorter, the forehead convex, and the ears of great breadth and magnitude, covering nearly a sixth of the entire body. Among the Asiatic

they devour is enormous, they are frequently obliged to change their places to obtain supplies. They are very fond of sugar-cane, and sometimes do immense damage in the plantation. The herds are usually led by an old male, who seems to exercise general influence over them. They are fond of marshes, and traverse rivers, being excellent swimmers. Excessive heat and cold are alike unfavorable to them. They have a rapid trot, and it requires a fast horse to follow them when at their greatest speed. They are readily tamed and trained; but, as a general thing, only acknowledge one master or attendant. Some are vicious at all times, others are quiet enough if let alone; while some will allow even visitors to approach them with impunity. The females are more docile than the males, and never attain the same colossal proportions.

Mr. Barnum, in his autobiography, gives some very entertaining instances of his experience in teaching an Elephant to plow and perform other agricultural work on his farm, at Bridgeport, Conn. "Hundreds of people," he says, "came many miles to witness the novel spectacle. Letters poured in upon me from the secretaries of hundreds of State and County Agricultural Societies throughout the Union, stating that the presidents and directors of such societies had requested them to propound to me a series of questions in regard to the new power I had put in operation on my farm. Among these were:

1. Is the Elephant a profitable agricultural animal?
2. How much can an Elephant plow in a day?
3. How much can he draw?
4. How much can he eat?
5. Will Elephants make themselves generally useful on a farm?
6. What is the price of an Elephant?
7. Where can Elephants be purchased?

I suppose," continues Mr. Barnum, "some of my inquirers thought the Elephant would pick up chips, or even pins, as they have been taught to do, and would rock the baby and do all the chores, including the occasional carrying of a trunk, other than his own, to the depot." While this gigantic co-operative in the primordial occupation of man was daily engaged in the pursuits of the farm, "newspaper reporters," continues the famous auto-

biographer, "came from far and near, and wrote glowing accounts of his elephantine performances. One of these reporters said: 'Barnum's Elephant built all the stone walls on the farm; made all the rail fences; planted corn with his trunk and covered it with his foot; washed the windows and sprinkled the walks and lawns by taking the water from the water fountain with his trunk; carried all the children to school, and put them to bed at night, tucking them up with his trunk; fed the pigs; picked fruit from the branches that could not otherwise be reached; turned the fanning-mill and corn-sheller; drew the mowing-machine, and turned and cocked the hay with his trunk; carried and brought my letters to and from the post-office (it was a male Elephant), and did all the chores about the house, including milking the cows and bringing in the eggs."

The Elephant is as suspicious as the most jealous of the fair sex, and often illustrates this trait in the most whimsical manner. For example: One of the artists of *Frank Leslie* had been detailed to take sketches at the headquarters of the Great Barnum & Bailey Show, Bridgeport, and was seated on a camp-stool in front of "Chief," one of the largest Elephants, making an outline drawing of the monster. His steadfast gaze and novel attitude soon attracted Chief's attention and made him very uneasy; of which fact the artist was blissfully unconscious. His cunning, suspicious and annoyed subject deftly gathered all the fodder within reach of his trunk, and rolling it into a huge bundle, fired it at the foe, knocking him clear out in the first round, and burying him under a haystack. A dude, whose odd make-up aroused Jumbo's suspicion, if not terror, was utterly extinguished by him with the contents of a big lemonade tub.

While Messrs. Barnum & Bailey's Double Herd of Elephants is much the largest and best trained ever exhibited, it is most exceptionally notable for containing *the only two Elephants ever born in captivity*. One of them was brought forth at Philadelphia and the other in Bridgeport, and both events created profound interest in the Scientific world, and were widely commented on by the press of Europe and America.

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS.

Of this extraordinary animal there are several varieties found in all parts of Africa, always in proximity to rivers and streams of water, in which elements they spend more than half their time sleeping or floundering, a terror to both land and marine monsters. Their legs are short, but their bodies are of enormous size. Their skin is of a dark red-

dish-brown color, full of cracks, chaps and cross-etchings, with dapplings of irregular dark spots on the sides and upper portion of the body. The skin is from one to two inches thick, full of pores, through which exudes a disagreeable oily substance—probably the brute's only antidote against disease, arising from its indiscriminate mixture and caperings

in all kinds of malarious waters, which abound in the latitude of its habitation. They have been known to grow seventeen or eighteen feet in length, and from five to six feet in height. The enormous teeth and tusks are formed scissors-like, with which they clip the vegetation upon which they feed, like a pair of shears. The tusks of the Hippopotamus, or River-horse, are very solid and compact, admirably adapted for making delicate philosophical apparatus and articles of dentistry. It is an expert swimmer, and, like the elephant, possesses the faculty of sinking or rising in the water at will.



In the interior of Africa, where the rivers run through countries overshadowed by large forests, the Hippopotamus walks about at the bottom of the stream, raising its head at intervals above the surface for the purpose of respiration. By night it quits its watery residence in search of its food, which consists of the herbage that grows near the banks of the rivers and the surrounding pastures. It is not confined to rivers, however, for it also tenants the inland lakes, and is sometimes seen even in the sea, though it will not drink salt water, prey on fish, or live on any kind of animal food. Its voice is described as a peculiar kind of interrupted roar, between that of a bull and the braying of an elephant. When on land it moves in somewhat slow and awkward manner, but if pursued can run

with considerable speed, and directly plunging into the water sinks to the bottom, and pursues its progress beneath. It is extremely cautious of making its appearance by day in places much frequented by mankind, but is fearless in rivers which run through unfrequented regions, where it is occasionally seen to rush out of the water with sudden impetuosity, trampling down everything in its way. At such times it is, of course, highly dangerous, and sometimes, also, shows great fury when only slightly provoked; but it is naturally of a harmless disposition, not attacking other animals, but merely committing havoc

in plantations of maize, rice, sugar-canes, etc., and destroying trees by loosening the roots with its vast and powerful teeth.

The Hippopotamus sleeps in the small reedy islets which are here and there found in the rivers it frequents. In such spots it also brings forth its young, having only one at a birth, which it nurses with great care. These animals are occasionally shot or harpooned, but they are said to be most

successfully taken by pitfalls prepared for them near the rivers; but it is chiefly on account of tusks and teeth that this animal is killed, their hardness being superior to that of ivory, while they are at the same time less liable to turn yellow. The skin, from its great thickness and strength, when dried is formed into shields, and is said to be bullet-proof; the living animal, indeed, if shot anywhere but on the head or belly is scarcely vulnerable; nor is this wonderful when we consider that the hide is two inches deep or more on the back and sides.

The flesh of this animal is eaten by the inhabitants of South Africa, and, as would appear from the reports of travelers, with more than usual gusto when it is in a half-putrid state.

THE RHINOCEROS.

There are several species; the most celebrated is the Indian Rhinoceros, and is that usually brought to Europe and America, and with which we are the most familiar; it is also that which is best known to history. The Romans became acquainted with it towards

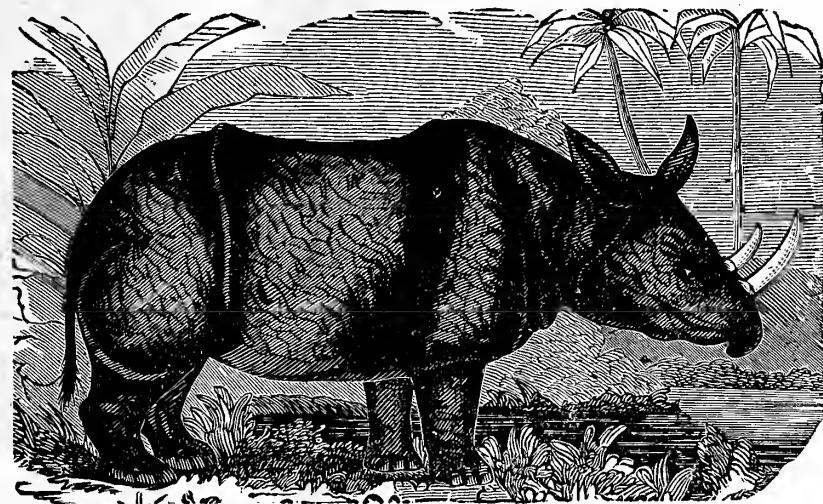
the close of the Republic, and Pompey introduced it into the Circus. It also figured in the triumphal procession of Augustus with Cleopatra—the beautiful Queen of Egypt.

The head and neck of the Indian Rhinoceros are rather short: the eye is small and

lateral, and the animal cannot see in front, more particularly when the horn is full-grown, as it stands in the way of vision. The body is about nine feet long and five feet high; in its structure it is peculiarly massive, heavy and hog-like, and often weighs six thousand pounds. It has a single horn from two to three feet long. The skin is of an earth color, hard and thick, and often turns a musket bullet; its surface is rough and mammillated, especially on the croup and down the fore shoulders; its folds are very distinct, and resemble plate armor. It is almost wholly destitute of hair, except at the tip of the tail and on the margin of the ears. This species inhabits Hindoostan, Siam and Cochin China; shady and marshy places in the neighborhood of rivers being its chosen haunts. It is fond of wallowing in the mire, somewhat in the manner of hogs. Its food consists of grass and the branches of trees. The flesh is not unpalatable. This powerful animal, living amid the tall, rank vegetation of the jungles of India, and especially along the marshy borders of the Ganges, the Burramooter and other great rivers, can only be hunted with the aid of elephants. They are usually found in small herds of four to six, led on by the most powerful among the troop. Their first instinct is to fly from such an attack, but if hard pressed they rush upon the elephants and seek to thrust their nose beneath the belly and rip them up by a fierce toss of the horn. The elephants, however, avoid this movement, and, turning the back, receive the shock in that quarter, usually with little damage.

The Two-horned Rhinoceros is a native of

Africa. In size it equals the Asiatic species, and its habits and manner of feeding are the same, but it differs greatly in the appearance of its skin which, instead of the vast and regularly marked armor-like folds of the former, has merely a slight wrinkle across the shoulders and on the hinder parts, with a few fainter wrinkles on the sides, so that in comparison with the Asiatic Rhinoceros it appears almost smooth. The skin, however, is rough or tuberculated. But what constitutes the



specific or principal distinction is, that the nose is furnished with two horns, one of which is smaller than the other and situated higher up, and that they are fixed to the nose by a strong apparatus of muscles and tendons, so that they are loose when the animal is in a quiescent state, but become firm and immovable when he is enraged. He is an ugly and disagreeable brute, utterly devoid of any sense of gratitude, and irate to the last extreme. No amount of good treatment or caressing will avail with him. Specimens of this extraordinary quadruped are rarely seen outside his native haunts, which lends additional interest to the gigantic one exhibited in the Barnum-Bailey Menagerie.

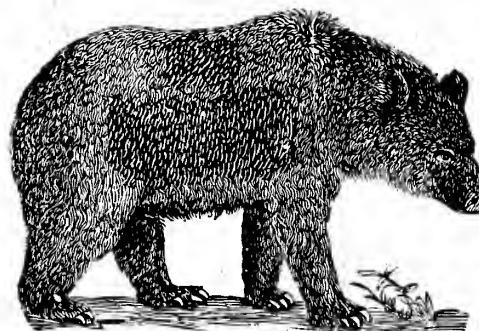
THE BEAR TRIBE.

Bruin is a native of all climes, and found in all parts of the world. Among the varieties known to naturalists are the Black Bear, Brown Bear, Grizzly Bear, Thibetan, Malayan and Bornean Sun Bears, Sloth Bear, Cinnamon and White Polar Bears, Poonah, or Large-lipped Bear, etc. These differ in size materially, but in their essential characteristics, never. Their food is composed of vegetables, nuts, fruits, insects, saccharine, and animal matter—being both herbivorous and carnivorous. In its natural state the Bear is comparatively harmless, and there are several among the Barnum-Bailey marvelous collec-

tion of trained wild beasts that have been taught to perform many surprising and most ludicrous tricks. He is seldom the aggressor, but if attacked becomes a formidable foe; especially the Grizzly, which is wonderfully tenacious of life, powerful and courageous, and yields its pathway to none.

The Black Bear derives its name from its fur, which is a rich, warm and extremely glossy jet black, except on the muzzle where, beginning at the mouth, the hair is a fawn color, which deepens into the dark tan color of the face, and ends in rounded spots over each eye. These color marks and its pecu-

liarly convex facial outline are the distinguishing marks of the species. The tan color becomes, with age, a brownish gray. One of the largest ever captured weighed 523 pounds and measured six feet and four inches from the tip of the nose to the root of the tail. One of this species seems to possess



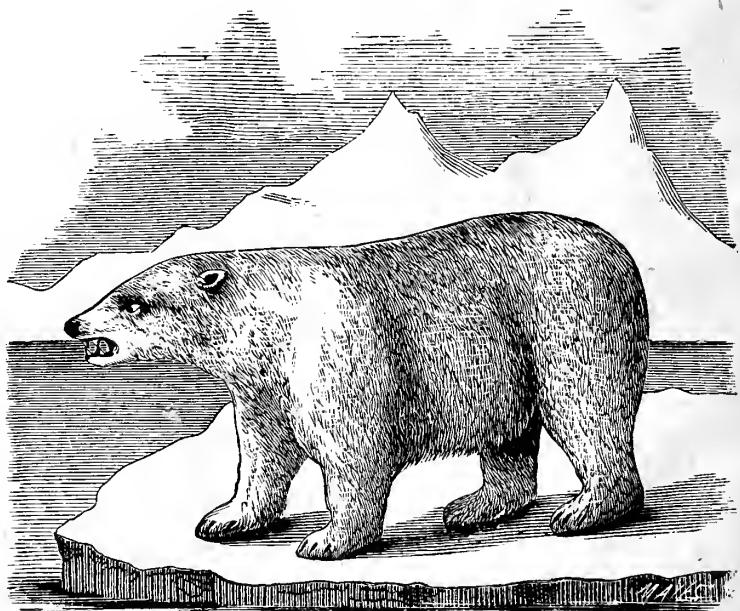
the power of transforming himself at will into a variety of shapes. When stretched out at length he appears very long, when in good condition short and stout, when upright, tall, and when asleep he looks like a ball of glossy black fur. He mates in October, and the period of gestation lasts one hundred and twenty days. Two to four cubs form a litter. The cubs are always jet black and not ash color, as some of the older naturalists affirm. In accordance to Flourens, that the natural life of an animal be five times the period of its growth to maturity it would seem that the Black Bear's limit was about twenty years.

The Grizzly Bear is found in all its perfection in California and the Rocky Mountains, where it is hunted and trapped by adventurous parties, who seem to think the pursuit a special mission. It is the largest of the species, and, as a general thing, the most powerful and formidable. It is properly called Grizzly, for its long and shaggy coat presents alternate streaks of dark-brown and gray hirsute folds. Its paws are monstrous, and its claws sometimes a foot long. It is no uncommon thing to catch or kill one weighing 2,000 pounds. Those who "take to Grizzly" as a pursuit, say that at times it will not molest a traveler, but pursue the even tenor of its way—that is, if permitted to do so undisturbed; while at other times it will follow a trail, and attack a hunting party. The flesh of a young Grizzly is said to be very palatable.

The White or Polar Bear is one of the largest and most ferocious of the *Ursine*

race; weighing, when full grown, from fifteen hundred to two thousands pounds, standing about four and a half feet high, and measuring some three yards in length. Its haunts are among the ice hills which float upon the cold bosom of the Arctic Sea, or on the frigid shores of Greenland and Nova Zembla. It is often found upon a massive block of ice, which has been carried leagues from the main land. It appears to suffer no inconveniences from severity of the weather; neither does it lack a sufficiency of food, as it possesses all the faculty and adaptness of catching—with apparent ease—seals, fish and other marine species of food. When upon shore, the Polar Bear will devour berries and pine knobs, although his chief and most acceptable prey is deer and other wild and domesticated animals.

The inhabitants of Iceland anticipate with dread a raid from White Bears, and whenever they make incursions upon their territory, they make rigorous attempts to effectually ensure their extermination. In the extreme cold weather this variety of animals hibernates, but so securely locates itself in places inaccessible to man, that it never falls a victim to surprise. When killed, the natives eat the flesh—the adipose portions being considered as luxuries, while the thick and



heavy skins are made into various articles of wearing apparel.

The capture of a living White Bear is an unusual occurrence; in fact, none are taken except very young cubs—and then the effort is attended with imminent danger. Ferocious at all times, it is both desperate and brave when it has charge of its young. The dam has been known, even after it has been wounded, to pursue sailors to the ship, where,

in spite of all the attempts to destroy it, it succeeded in killing several sailors, and bearing its cubs away in safety.

Those who engage in killing these brutes, take every precaution to hit them effectually with their musket or rifle balls, and never approach them until life is either extinct or the animal rendered *hors de combat*.

The living specimen in Messrs. Barnum & Bailey's collection is an adult one of splendid proportions. He, too, would have perished with the rest of their wild beasts, in the fire which destroyed their vast animal buildings at Bridgeport, Conn., on the night of November 20th, 1887, but for the fact that his winter headquarters had been established outside, where he could luxuriate in the full sweep of the Arctic breezes.

The Thibet or Sun Bear is found in the Alpine Mountains of Asia, Tonquin and some portions of Siberia. It is a beautiful creature, and very apt to learn all kinds of cunning and amusing antics. Its color is deep black, and of glossy richness, the fur being long and very heavy, and falling in luxuriant masses down each side of the body from the middle portion of the back. In the center of the breast is a white mark, of a pyramidal shape, which the animal appears remarkably proud of, invariably raising itself upon its hind feet in order to expose it to view when visitors approach its cage. This Bear in winter does not retire to dens to hibernate, like other species, but lies in the sun during the entire day, seeking its food at night.

THE MONKEY FAMILY.

Independent of the general form of these animals, and of their exterior and internal organization, which, in many respects, presents a striking and humiliating resemblance to those of man, their playfulness, their gesticulations and grimaces, have, in all ages, attracted the notice of mankind. Some naturalists have assented that they are capable of reasoning and reflection, and that they are guided by instincts much superior to those of the brute creation in general. This, however, is certainly not the case, although it must be conceded that many in the large and complete collection of "The Greatest Show on Earth" have been marvelously educated as Jockeys, Acrobats and queer Fun-makers.

There are three divisions ordinarily recognized: the Simiadæ, or monkey tribe of the Old World; the Cebidæ, or monkey tribe of the New World; and the Lemuridæ, which are found chiefly in the Island of Madagascar, and to some extent in Africa and India. All these animals are inhabitants of tropical climates, and live chiefly on fruits, in getting which from trees most of them show greater agility than any other animal. They are disposed to gather in troops, a tree sometimes having nearly a hundred monkeys in its branches.

The Simiadæ are classed in three divisions: the Apes, which have no tails; the Baboons, that have very short ones; and the Monkeys, that have long ones.

The Gorilla has been known for upwards of two thousand years, and was long considered as a species of the human race. It was first mentioned by Hanna, a Carthaginian commander, who thought them to be wild human beings, and he vainly attempted to secure a live specimen. From that time, however, little was heard from travelers respecting this species until the return of M.

Du Chaillu from Africa, who brought a stuffed specimen of an adult one with skeletons of others.



The Chimpanzee, which is in shape more like man than any other animal, is found in the west part of Africa. Its height is from four to five feet. It commonly goes on all fours, but it walks occasionally on its hinder hand-feet, though not with the erectness of man. Its ears are very large, and it has long, black, coarse hair, which hangs in heavy whiskers about its cheeks. It climbs trees readily, sometimes for observation and sometimes to gather food; and it makes a nest for itself by twining branches of trees together, in which it spends much of its time. Its strength is astonishing, it being able to break off branches which two men together cannot bend.

The Orang-outang is an inhabitant of the islands of Borneo and Sumatra. This is the

largest of the Apes, having been known to be in some cases over seven feet high. Its arms are of great length, reaching to the ground when it is erect. It cannot stand as well as the Chimpanzee can, for it is so bow-legged that the soles of the feet turn in toward each other. Like the Chimpanzee, it is great at climbing, in doing which its long arms are very serviceable. When young it is very teachable, and has been taught to make its own bed, and to manage a cup and saucer and spoon tolerably well. Both the Chimpanzee and the Orang-outang have a gravity and apparent thoughtfulness which are quite laughable.

There are some smaller Apes of an interesting character. The Agile Gibbon, so called from the agility with which it leaps from branch to branch, is a native of Sumatra. Its height is about three feet.

The Entellus is found in India. It preys upon serpents. In a sly, crouching attitude it steals quietly upon the serpent while it is asleep, and, seizing it by the neck, takes it to a stone and knocks its head against it till it is dead. It then throws the snake to the young Monkeys, who play with it as a kitten does with a mouse killed by the old cat. It is regarded with great reverence by the natives, and receives even divine honors from them. Splendid temples are dedicated to these Monkeys; there are hospitals for their treatment when sick; fortunes are bequeathed for their support; and though the murder of a man is often punished only by a small fine, the killing of one of these Monkeys is invariably punished with death. Thus cared for, they abound in great numbers, and, though they enter houses to plunder eatables, their visits are regarded as a great honor.

The Baboons have very short tails. Their bodies are stout and thick set. The temper of most of them is ferocious, and Cuvier says that he has seen several of the Mandrill species die of rage. These species of Baboons that live in Asia are of a much milder character than those found in Africa. There is only one locality in Europe where any of the Pedimana tribe are found, and that is the Rock of Gibraltar. One species of the Baboon, improperly called the Barbary Ape, abounds there. It is probably not a native, but was originally introduced from the African side of the strait.

It is a remarkable fact that the Baboons are the only mammalia that exhibit bright colors upon their skins. The Mandrill, the

largest and fiercest of the class, is prominent in this respect. Its colors are very brilliant and various. Being as tall as a man when erect, it presents a singular and formidable appearance. Its head is large, with very prominent eyebrows, and small, deeply-sunk eyes; the cheek-bones are enormous, with large prominences on it of light blue, deep purple and scarlet; its hair is an olive brown above and silvery gray below, but of a deep orange under the chin; the ears are violet-black, and the hinder parts of its body are a deep scarlet.

The American Monkeys are generally smaller than those of the Old World, and somewhat different in physical construction. The thumb is a very diminutive affair, and cannot be brought in opposition to the fingers. In some cases it is wanting. The nostrils are wide apart, and open sidewise, while in the Monkeys of Asia and Africa they are near together, and open downward. This makes a great difference in the aspect of the face. The Monkeys of the Old World have cheek-pouches—that is, their cheeks are so loose and bag-like that they can stow away in them quite a quantity of nuts and other fruits as they gather them. These are not seen in American Monkeys. The tails of American Monkeys are, in most species, very long, and in many of them it is used as a sort of fifth hand in climbing. They are inhabitants of the northern half of South America. They are especially abundant in the vast forest-plains between the Orinoco and the Amazon. They live in trees, and pass from one tree to another with the same facility that squirrels do with us.

The Coaita Spider Monkey uses its tail in climbing. It has been known to hang to a branch by it for some time after being killed by a shot. It uses its tail also to feel with, and to seize small things, such as eggs. For these purposes the end is destitute of hair and is very sensitive. This animal is easily chilled, and in cold weather it winds its tail around its body for warmth.

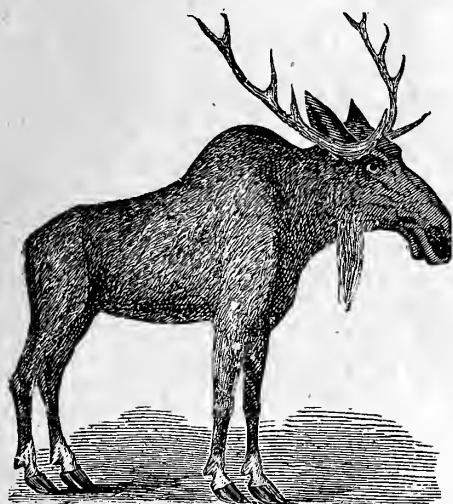
Audiences seem to have a "fellow feeling" for the Monkeys, and their *levees* in the menagerie are always attended by amused crowds. Some persons keep them for pets, but precious troublesome ones they prove to be, and when one enters a house, peace and order depart therefrom. They can destroy more property and make more litter in a day than a dozen of the most irrepressible youngsters could in a holiday week.

THE ELK, OR MOOSE DEER.

These animals inhabit the forests of Europe, America, and Asia, as far as Japan. They are generally larger than the horse, both in height and bulk. The legs are long,

the body is round, the neck short, and the head and ears are long. The hair of the male is black at the points, cinerous in the middle, and at the roots perfectly white.

That of the female is of a sandy brown, but whitish under the throat, belly and flank. The upper lip is square, very broad, deeply furrowed, and hangs much over the mouth ;



the nose is broad, and the nostrils are large and wide. The horns, which are found only on the males, have no brow-antlers, and the palms are extremely broad. They are shed annually ; and some have been

seen that weighed upwards of sixty pounds. The legs of Elks are so long and their necks so short, that they cannot, like other animals, graze on level ground, but are obliged to browse the tops of large plants and the leaves or branches of trees. In all their actions and attitudes they appear very uncouth ; and, when disturbed, never gallop, but escape by a rapid kind of trot. In their common walk they lift their feet very high, and they are able, without difficulty, to step over a gate five feet in height. Their faculty of hearing is supposed to be more astute than that of either their sight or scent. It is consequently extremely difficult to kill them, except in winter, when the snow is so hard frozen as to allow the Indians to go upon it in their snow-shoes, when they are frequently able to run the animals down ; for the slender legs of the Elks break through the snow at every step, and plunge them up to the belly. They are so tender-footed and so short-winded, that a good runner will generally tire them out in less than a day. In the varied and astonishing animal performances of "The Greatest Show on Earth," Elks are exhibited trotting at wonderful speed in harness, and making tremendous leaps over big obstacles.

THE SEAL.

The seals, similar to the school of educated ones which form a most marvelous, singular and popular feature in "The Greatest Show on Earth," inhabit all the European seas, and are found considerably within the Arctic circle, in the seas both of Europe and Asia, and even upon the shores of Kamtschatka. The usual length of these animals is five or six feet. The head is large and round ; the neck small and short ; and on each side of the mouth there are several strong bristles. From the shoulders the body tapers to the tail. The eyes are large ; there are no external ears ; and the tongue is cleft or forked at the end. The legs are very short, and the hinder ones are placed so far back as to be of little use, except in swimming. The feet are all webbed. The tail is short. The animals vary in color, their short, thick-set hair being sometimes grey, sometimes brown or blackish, and sometimes even spotted with white or yellow.

In the summer-time they will frequently leave the water, to bask or sleep in the sun on the large stones or shivers of rocks. They are, however, extremely watchful, never sleeping long without moving ; at intervals of about a minute or two they raise their heads to see that they are not threatened with danger. Providence seems to have given to them this propensity, because, being destitute of auricles or external ears, they consequently are neither able to hear quickly, nor from a great distance.

Their usual food consists of fish and other marine productions, all of which they eat beneath the water. The flesh of seals formerly found, in England, a place at the tables of the great, as appears from the bill of fare of a vast feast which the archbishop Nevil gave in the reign of King Edward the Fourth.



The voice of a full-grown Seal is hoarse, and not unlike the barking of a dog, and that of the young one resembles, in some measure, the mewing of a kitten. In their proper depth of water they are very rapid in their motions. They will dive like a shot, and in a few moments afterwards rise at a distance of forty or fifty yards. Seals if taken young are capable of being tamed, and even taught to perform many difficult tricks, requiring more than the range of ordinary animal intelligence, as Mr. Barnum's trainers have demonstrated.

THE GNU, OR HORNED HORSE.

At first sight it is difficult to say whether the Horse, Buffalo, or Deer predominates in its form. It, however, belongs to neither of these animals, but is one of the bovine Antelopes. Its general color is a deep amber

at the base, descend outwardly and turn up at the point, the muzzle is large, flat and surrounded by a circle of projecting hairs; under the throat and dewlap is another black mane, and the legs are light and slender as those of

a stag. The Gnus inhabit the wild karoos of South Africa and the hilly districts, where they roam mostly in large herds, and migrate according to the season. They are naturally wild and difficult to approach and, when first alarmed, they fling up their heels and plunge about like a restive horse. They soon, however, take to flight and traverse the desert with such astonishing celerity, not in a tumultuous mass, but in single file, following a



brown, approaching to black. It is four feet in height, having the body and crupper of a small horse, and is covered with brown hair, the tail is furnished with long white hair (like a horse), and on the neck is a beautiful flowing mane, white at the base and black at the tips. Its horns, approximated and enlarged

leader, that they are quickly out of danger. When wounded, they will sometimes turn upon the hunter and pursue him in turn, darting forward on their assailant with amazing force and impetuosity, so that it requires the utmost coolness on his part to evade the attack.

VLACKE VARK, or ABYSSINIAN WART HOG.

This animal belongs to the family of swine. In the conformation of its head it bears a striking resemblance to the hippopotamus, although smaller and more densely covered with hair and bristles. It is a formidable-looking beast, and seems to be an intermediate species between the rhinoceros and hippopotamus. Its general color is of a blackish hue on the crown of its head and neck, and along the ridge of the back, and a dull brown on the remainder of the body, with a grayish tint upon the abdomen. The tusks of an adult male are about twelve inches long, and are a most terrible weapon. They have been known to cut a large-sized mastiff nearly in two, by a single stroke, or sever the fleshy parts of a man's thigh. Its retreating haunts are among the labyrinth of holes abandoned by ant-bears, into which it plunges back foremost, and suddenly disappears out of sight. The structure of the teeth is very curious, and well worthy sci-

tific investigation. This animal is sometimes known as *Ethiopian Wild Boar*, or the *Abyssinian Phacochære*, although it differs

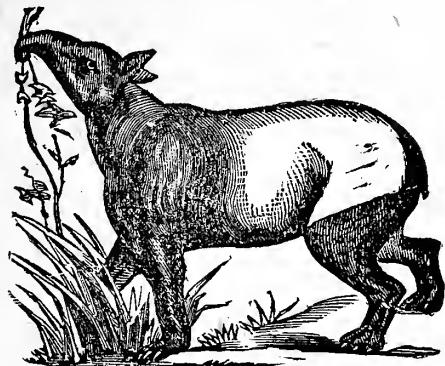


materially from that animal. It lives to the age of fifteen or twenty years, and is a terrible pest, on account of its frequent depredations.

THE TAPIR.

The name of a genus of pachydermatous quadrupeds of which three species are at present known, two of them being natives of South America whilst the other inhabits Sumatra and Malacca. In its general form and contour the Tapir reminds us of the hog, but it is sufficiently distinguished from that animal by its snout, which is lengthened into a flexible proboscis that looks like the rudiment of the trunk of the elephant, and partly serves the same purpose. The anterior feet have four toes, but the posterior only three, and these have only their tips cased in small hoofs; the eyes are small and lateral and the ears long and pointed. The incisor teeth are six in number, the canines small, and the molars are seven on each side of the upper jaw and six in the lower. The common American Tapir is the largest animal of South America and is found in all parts of that continent though most abundant in Guiana, Brazil and Paraguay. It is of a deep brown color throughout, approaching to black, between three and four feet in height and from five to six feet in length. The hair of the body is scanty, very short and closely depressed to the surface, scarcely distinguishable at a short distance. The inmost recesses of deep forests are the chosen haunts of this species, which is not gregarious and shuns the society of man. It is for the most part nocturnal in its habits, sleeping or re-

maining quiet during the day, and at night seeking its food, which in its natural state consists of shoots of trees, buds, wild fruits, etc. It is, however, when in confinement, an indiscriminate swallower of everything, filthy or clear. Its enormous muscular power and the tough, thick hide which defends its body



enables it to tear its way through the under-wood in whatever direction it pleases. Its ordinary pace is a sort of trot, but it sometimes gallops, though awkwardly and with the head down. It is very fond of the water and frequently resorts to it. Its disposition is peaceful and quiet, and though it will defend itself vigorously and in so doing inflict severe wounds with its teeth, it never attempts to attack man or beast unless hard pressed. Its flesh is dry and has a disagreeable flavor.

THE KANGAROO.

This extraordinary animal is peculiar to Australasia and belongs to the marsupial



order of quadrupeds. The upper parts of the Kangaroo are small, while the lower are

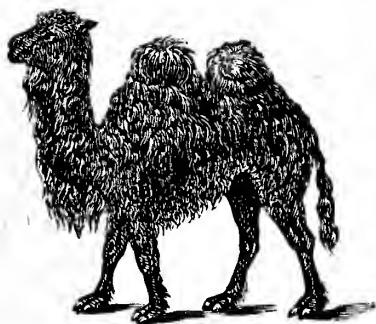
remarkably large in proportion, yet its general appearance is decidedly picturesque. The head bears some resemblance to that of a deer, and the visage is mild and placid. The ears are moderately large, rather pointed, and upright. The eyes large, and the mouth rather small, the neck thin and finely proportioned, the fore legs extremely short with the feet divided into five toes, each furnished with a short and somewhat hooked claw. The hinder feet, on the contrary, are provided with only four toes, the middle one of which is long, of great strength, and terminated by a large hoof-like nail or claw, so that the head and upper parts seem strangely disproportioned to the posterior parts of the animal, which are robust and powerful. The tail, which is very long, is extremely thick at the base, gradually tapering, and appears to act as a supplemental limb, when the animal assumes its erect or sitting posture. When feeding, it is seen in a crouching position, resting on its fore paws as well as on its hinder extremities, whilst it browses on the

herbage, and in this attitude it hops gently along, deriving some assistance from its tail. On the least alarm, however, it raises itself on its hind legs and bounds away to a distance with great rapidity. The leap is of very great length, and is accomplished by the muscular action of the tail, almost as much as by that of the limbs. They use their tails and hinder feet also as weapons of defense, for when pursued and overtaken by dogs they turn and, seizing them with their fore feet, strike them with the hinder ones, sometimes causing death by a single blow. The under side of the hind foot has a callous sole its whole length, and its great length is chiefly given by the elongation of the metatarsal bones. Kangaroos have no canine

teeth. Their incisors are six in the upper jaw, and but two in the lower, the former short and the latter long. The molars, which are separated from the incisors by a large vacant space, are ten in number in each jaw. They are exclusively herbivorous in their diet, feeding chiefly on grass. They associate in small herds, under the guidance of the older males. The ventral pouch or receptacle for the young, with which the female Kangaroo is furnished, is indeed a most curious provision of nature, being situated below her breasts. There the young ones sit to suck, and even when they are old enough to leave the pouch for exercise or amusement, they immediately seek refuge in it on the least alarm.

BACTRIAN CAMEL and ARABIAN DROMEDARY.

The difference existing between the Camel and the Dromedary is not generally understood, either by writers or the general public. The real Camel possesses two prominences or humps, while the Dromedary has but one.



The latter animal is not as large as the former, nor is it as strong or capable of carrying as heavy burdens. Both varieties, however, herd together, and their progeny are regarded as valuable beasts for all draught purposes. The two principal varieties were classified by Aristotle as the Bactrian, and the second as Arabian.

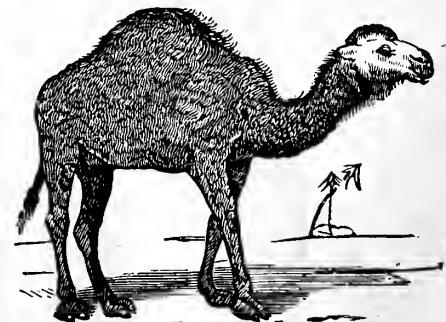
The Dromedary is found in abundance in Southern Africa, in Egypt, in Persia, South Tartary, and in Northern India. The Camel is only found in Turkey, and in some few portions of the Levant.

The Camel inhabits a dry and hot soil, and therefore is of inestimable value to those who traverse the desert. Merchants who transport their valuables over the sandy tracts, find this animal well adapted to their purposes, loading and driving them at a rate of twelve miles per day. The ordinary load a creature of this kind can carry, weighs from one thousand to twelve hundred pounds. When the merchants attempt to overload the animal, he will refuse to arise, and will utter plaintive cries, until the extra portion of the burden is

removed; hence arises the expression: "The straw which breaks the Camel's back." "The Greatest Show on Earth" contains a whole caravan of giant Camels and Dromedaries broken to harness, and also participating in the hippodrome races.

The Camel is regarded by the Arabs as a Divine gift. The female gives an abundant supply of rich and nutritious milk; the flesh of the young is tender and pleasant, tasting much like veal; the hair of the animal, which is annually renewed, makes a fine and serviceable cloth. In Arabia, where but little water and verdure exist, the Camel is admirably suited to the wants and conveniences of man.

Nature has formed the Camel so that it can exist for days, and even weeks, without drinking water. It has a fifth stomach or reservoir, of sufficient capacity to contain many gallons of water. This aqueous fluid it can carry for a long time without its becoming corrupted, and when it desires to dilute its dry



food, it can, by an action of the muscles, make it re-ascend to the mouth, and thus assist mastication.

The hunches upon the back are of an adipose formation; and it has been proven beyond a doubt, that when the creature is deprived of food, it absorbs nourishment from these fatty secretions. The owners of the

Camel endeavor always to have these protuberances full—and never set out upon a pilgrimage, or form a caravan, until they are in proper condition.

The Camel is capable of strong attachment, and readily distinguishes the sound of the voices of those with whom it becomes associated. When they become fatigued by long marches, they can be cheered and encouraged by the drivers singing a merry song, or giving utterance to joyous notes of a musical instrument formed for the purpose. As a general

thing they are not vicious, although some of the old males bite with such fierceness that they have to be securely muzzled.

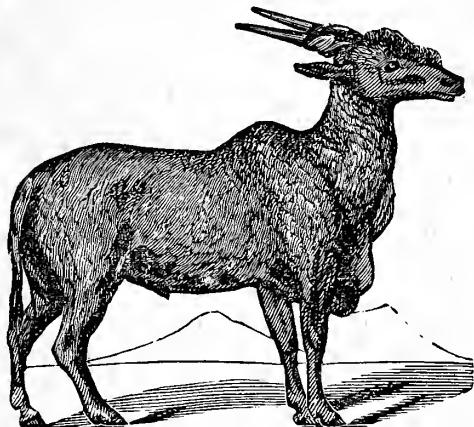
When the Camel becomes vicious, he is a dangerous brute to approach. One belonging to a menagerie in New Orleans, caught a negro by the arm, and wrenched it almost from his body. He ground the bones to atoms, and by a series of jerks tore and mangled it most terribly. He kept hold with spiteful tenacity, and refused to let go until his jaws were forced open by iron bars.

THE ELAND.

This magnificent African animal is by far the largest of all the antelope tribe, exceeding a large ox in size. It also attains an extraordinary condition, being often burdened with a large amount of fat. Its flesh is most excellent, and is justly esteemed above all others. It has a peculiar sweetness, and is tender and fit for use the moment the animal is killed. Like the gemsbok, the Eland is independent of water. Like other varieties of deer and antelope, the old males may often be found consorting together apart from the females, and a troop of these, when in full condition, may be likened to a herd of stall-fed oxen.

They frequently drop down dead at the end of a severe chase, owing to their plethoric habit. Their color is a pale grayish-brown, tinged with fawn-like stripes dimly outlined

on the body of some of the varieties, while



the horns are of large size, nearly straight, and spirally twisted.

PUMA, OR SOUTH AMERICAN LION.

This animal, which is the largest of the feline species found in America, and has sometimes been termed the American Lion, is about five feet from nose to tail, the tail itself measuring two feet and a half. The

is still numerous in South America, but the advance of population in the north has rendered it scarce. It is a savage and destructive animal, possessing all the watchful caution of the cat kind; and, although it generally confines its attacks to the smaller quadrupeds, it will sometimes attack those of large size and strength. When domesticated (as it is occasionally) its manners closely resemble those of a common cat, showing its fondness at being caressed by the same kind of gentle purring. It can climb trees with great facility and will watch the opportunity of springing on such animals as happen to pass beneath. In the daytime, however, it is seldom seen, the night being the time it selects for committing its depredations. It is asserted that the Puma always kills its prey by springing on the shoulders, and then drawing back the head with one of its paws until the vertebrae break. In North America it is commonly called the Panther, or Catamount. Messrs. Barnum and Bailey exhibit a performing den of these fierce, lithe and handsome brutes.



animal advances in age; the breast, belly and inside of the thighs are of a reddish ash color, the lower jaw and throat entirely white, and the tail of a dusky furruginous tinge with a black tip; when at a mature age, however, its general color is a silvery fawn. The Puma was formerly found in most parts of the American continent, and

THE ZEBU, OR INDIAN OX.

In many respects the conformation of this highly privileged bovine is peculiar; it has a long head, short blunt horns, drooping ears,



and a hump on its shoulders sometimes weighing fifty pounds. Its temper is gentle, and in qualities it resembles the common ox.

Numerous breeds of them, varying in size, are spread, more or less extensively, over the whole of Southern Asia, the islands of the

Indian Archipelago, and the eastern coast of Africa, from Abyssinia to the Cape of Good Hope. Its most common hue is a light, ashy gray, passing into a cream color or milk white; but it is not unfrequently marked with various shades of red or brown, and occasionally it becomes perfectly black. Its hump is sometimes elevated in a remarkable degree, and usually retains its upright position, but sometimes becomes half pendulous and hangs partly over toward one side. The Zebus bear a charmed life among the ignorant and superstitious Hindoos, who venerate them and believe their slaughter to be a great sin, though they do not object to working them. There are some peculiarly sanctified Zebus who lead an easy life, wandering about the villages, taking their food and their pleasure. They are very knowing bulls, and, being conscious of their sacred character, presume upon it to commit all sorts of depredations. They are not shrewd enough, however, to outwit Mr. Barnum, who has, as it were, turned their sagacity against themselves, by directing it to the acquirement of odd tricks, which highly interest and amuse the patrons of his great moral exhibition.

THE BEAVER.

This interesting and valuable little animal was originally found in all portions of North America, but on account of the fineness of its coat was so eagerly sought, that now it is rarely seen except in the extreme North and West. The Hudson Bay Company send thousands of their skins annually over to Europe and to the American market. In Canada the animal is still found, and in certain portions of Arkansas and Mississippi. It is distinguished from all the other rodents

by its flat and scaly tail. Its hind feet are webbed, and with these and its tail it is expert in swimming. Its incisor teeth are large and uncommonly hard, and with them it can divide a common walking-stick at a bite with as clean a cut as that of a hatchet. Like the seal, it can close its ears and nostrils when it dives into the water. Beavers are very celebrated for the skill with which they build their dams and habitations, which they always do in companies.

THE OPOSSUM.

The Virginian Opossum is about the size of a small cat; from the upright growth of its fur, however, it appears to be much thicker. Its general color is dingy white. The head is long and sharpened, and the mouth wide. The tail is about a foot long, prehensile; hairy at its origin, but afterwards covered with a scaly skin, which gives it somewhat the appearance of a snake. The legs are short and blackish, and all the toes—except the interior ones, which are flat and rounded, with nails like those of the monkey tribe—

are armed with sharp claws. If the Opossum be pursued and overtaken, it will feign itself dead till the danger is over. They are so very tenacious of life, that in North Carolina there is a well-known adage: "If a cat has nine lives, the Opossum has nineteen." It is found in hollow trees, and is strictly a nocturnal creature. One of the peculiarities of this animal is the natural pouch or marsupium (something like the kangaroo's), in which it carries its young from birth, until they get able to take care of themselves.

THE HYENA.

There are several varieties of Hyena—such as the Crested or Striped, the Brown, and the Tiger-wolf, or Spotted Hyena—which are found in large numbers in Asia and Africa. It is a disgusting looking quadruped, emits an unpleasant odor, and makes night hideous by its yells. It has four long toes upon each foot, which it uses to desecrate the graves of the dead, stealing into the cemeteries at night and carrying off the remains of the inmates of the tomb and charnel-house. In size it is rather less than the American brown wolf, its color is a dingy gray, with a rough, grizzly mane of a brown or black tinge. Its coat is of two kinds, wool and hair.

The Striped Hyena burrows in the earth, or lurks in dark nooks and caverns in the rocks and mountains. It lays concealed during the day, preferring night for its depredations. When pressed by hunger it attacks mankind; but it generally follows the tracks of cattle, assails herds of goats, or steals into a sheepfold. Although naturally cowardly, it will venture into the thickest of settlements when suffering from the pangs of unappeased appetite. It is a voracious eater, and appears to become frenzied when it catches its prey.

The Spotted Hyena, like that of the Striped variety, is possessed of the same disgusting appearances and mean traits of disposition which render it so offensive to mankind. In size it is smaller than the Striped, and in color and coat entirely different. Its muzzle is short and broad, of a deep jet; its jaws are strong, and capable of crushing to pieces bones and other hard substances. The Hyena was long thought to be untamable, but Mr.

Barnum's skilled, courageous and patient trainers have not only reduced a number of them to comparative docility, but also taught them to tolerate the presence of a trainer in their den and to obey his commands.

The voice of the Striped Hyena, under



circumstances of excitement, resembles a most unearthly laugh, whence the animal is commonly known as the "Laughing Hyena." When heard at night it is no wonder that this sound produced a supernatural effect on the fertile imaginations of the Orientals; and there is no doubt that the graveyard demons, or Ghouls of the Arabian Mythology, are merely exaggerated representations of the Hyena. It is described by Pliny as imitating the language of men, to induce them to approach it, that it might make a meal of them more conveniently. This animal was supposed, at one time, to have been an inhabitant of some parts of England and Wales—where remains of his bones have been found in great numbers.

THE OTTER.

For the pursuit of its finny prey the Otter is admirably adapted by nature. The body is lithe and serpentine; the feet are furnished with a broad web that connects the toes, and is of infinite service in propelling the animal through the water; the tail is long, broad and flat, proving a powerful and effectual rudder by which its movements are directed; and the short, powerful legs are so loosely jointed that the animal can turn them in almost any direction. The hair which covers

the body and limbs is of two kinds, the one a close, fine and soft fur, which lies next the skin and serves to protect the animal from the extremes of heat and cold, and the other composed of long, shining, and coarse hairs, which permit the animal to glide easily through the water. The teeth are sharp and strong, and of great service in preventing the slippery prey from escaping.

The color of the Otter varies slightly according to the light in which it is viewed, but

is generally of a rich brown tint, intermixed with whitish-grey. This color is lighter along the back and the outside of the legs than on the other parts of the body, which are of a paler greyish hue. Its habitation is made in the bank of the river which it frequents, and is rather inartificial in character, as the creature is fonder of occupying some natural crevice or deserted excavation than of digging a burrow for itself. The nest of the

Otter is composed of dry rushes, flags, or other aquatic plants, and is purposely placed as near the water as possible, so that in case of a sudden alarm the mother Otter may plunge into the stream together with her young family, and find a refuge among the vegetation that skirts the river banks. The number of the young is from three to five, and they make their appearance about March or April.

THE LYNX.

The Lynx has long fur of a dull reddish



gray above, with oblong spots of reddish

gray upon the sides, the spots on the limbs rounder and smaller; whitish below, mottled with black. Length about three feet. Their species varies much. In winter the fur is longer than in summer and has a hoary appearance in the former season, owing to the long hair tipped with grayish white. The tail, which is black at the end, is short, not more than six inches long. It feeds on small quadrupeds and birds, in quest of which it climbs trees with ease and activity. They are found in Canada, and in the United States as low down as the State of Pennsylvania.

THE NYLGHAU.

The face is long and narrow, the muzzle large and naked, the horns, seven inches long, are straight, smooth, round and thick, the hair is short, and the color slaty blue. It resides in the dense forests of India, whence it occasionally makes excursions very early in the morning, or during the night, to feed upon the cornfields of the natives which happen to be situated in the vicinity of the jungle. It is a vicious animal, of uncertain temper, and as it is both powerful and resolute, and frequently turns upon its pursuers, it is seldom made an object of the chase, except by the native princes, who employ elephants for this purpose, or inclose the game in nets.



THE BOA, ANACONDA AND PYTHON.

These are the largest and strongest of the serpent race. They are destitute of venom, never attack but from necessity, always engage with open courage, and conquer only by superior strength. The Great Boa is found in Asia, the Anaconda in South America and the Python in Africa and India. They sometimes attain to from thirty to forty feet in length, and are of proportionate thickness. An instance is on record of one measuring upwards of sixty feet in length, having been

destroyed while in the act of coiling itself round a man who was lying asleep in a boat. The victim of the Boidæ is destroyed by powerful compression, effected by the snake coiling its body round it, and then gradually tightening the folds. In this manner the body of the animal is reduced to a state fit for being swallowed; and this operation usually takes considerable time. One instance of the occurrence of a gigantic snake on the northern coast of Africa, is that of the ser-

pent, which is said to have thrown the army of Regulus into confusion, killing and devouring several of his soldiers. The historian tells us that this formidable snake was only destroyed by assailing it with the military engines employed in the siege of fortified places. This serpent is said to have measured over one hundred feet; its skin was sent to

Rome, where it was suspended in a temple. Mr. Barnum has, from time to time and at great expense, collected a large number of these tremendous creatures, and the spectacle of a dauntless female snake-charmer making familiars of them, and literally wreathing and festooning her person in their dreadful coils is one not to be soon forgotten.

THE WOLF.

The meanest of the canine race, with the exception of the hyena, is the Wolf. He is cowardly when alone—when in compact, cruel. It is said that, when hungry, a single Wolf will attack a man, but if such is the case the instances are rare. There are a number of varieties of this animal, the largest of which is the Black Norway—the White Wolf of Santa Fe, the Brown or Grizzly, and the Gray. The Gray Wolf at one time was quite common throughout the United States, but the bounties upon their scalps has had the effect of nearly exterminating them in all inhabited portions of the country, although some few are yet to be found in all unsettled timber lands.

Wolves were extirpated in England about 1350, in Scotland in 1600, and Ireland in 1700. They still abound in various parts of Europe and Northern Asia, and destroy great numbers of domesticated animals.

The Cayote is a small specimen, and is found in abundance upon the Western prairies of North America. It is a mean beast

and at night keeps up an incessant howling. When herds of them get together the yellings can be heard for miles.



A pack of performing Wolves are not among the least interesting trophies and wild beast wonders of the stupendous Barnum-Bailey rare zoological collections.

THE ZEBRA.

There are two varieties of the Zebra proper, one of which is only found in the mountainous portions of Northern Ethiopia, Congo and Cape of Good Hope, and the other upon the plains of the same regions. He has the



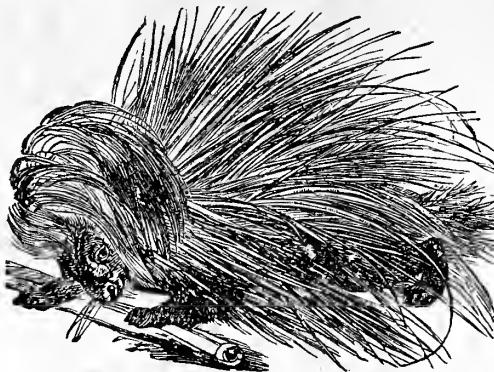
they are straight, parallel, and very exactly divided, like striped stuff. They extend themselves, not only over the body, but over the head, thighs, legs, and even the ears and tail, so that at a distance, this animal appears as if he were surrounded with little fillets, which some person had disposed in a regular manner over every part of the body. In the female these bands are alternately black and white. In the male they are brown and yellow, but always of a lively and brilliant mixture, upon a short, fine, and thick hair, the lustre of which increases the beauty of the colors. It is in general less than the horse and larger than the ass—although it has often been compared to these two animals, it is like neither of them.

His disposition is ugly and obstinate, and until the animal subjugators of "The Greatest Show on Earth" took him in hand, he was pronounced utterly untamable. They have not only broken him to harness as thoroughly as the horse, but made him the latter's rival in the intelligent performance of many difficult and graceful feats.

shape and grace of the horse, the swiftness of the stag, and a striped robe of black and white alternately disposed, with so much regularity and symmetry, that it seems as if nature had made use of the rule and compass to paint it. These alternate bands of black and white are so much the more singular as

THE PORCUPINE.

This animal, when full grown, is about two feet in length, the longest spines exceeding a



foot. The general color is a grizzled dusky black, resulting from an intermixture of vari-

ous shades of white, brown and black. It is almost entirely covered with spines, almost the thickness of a goose-quill, which terminate in sharp points, ringed alternately with black and white, the rings an inch or more broad. The usual position of the spines of the Porcupine is lying nearly flat upon the body, with the points directed backward. When the animal is excited they are raised by means of the subcutaneous muscles, almost at right angles with his body, and then present a very formidable appearance. The spines cannot be detached by the animal.

The Porcupine is a nocturnal animal, sleeping in a burrow which it digs, and to which there are several openings, during the day, and coming forth at nightfall to seek its food.

THE RACCOON.

The Raccoon is a native of North America and of several of the West India Islands, where it inhabits the hollows of trees. Its food consists principally of maize, sugar-canies, and various kinds of fruit. It is also supposed to devour birds and their eggs. When near the shores, these animals live much on shell-fish, and particularly on oysters. We are told that they will watch the opening of the shell, dexterously put in their paw and tear out the contents; sometimes, however, the oyster suddenly closes, catches the thief, and detains him until he is drowned by the return of the tide. The color of this animal is grey, and its head is shaped somewhat like that of a fox. The face is white; and the eyes, which are large, are surrounded by a

black band, from which a dusky stripe runs along the nose. The tail is very bushy, and is annulated with black. The back is somewhat arched, and the fore legs are shorter than the others. The length of the Raccoon is about two feet, from the nose to the tail; and the tail is about a foot long.

“Coon hunting” is a source of infinite excitement and pleasure to the colored population of the Southern States of the American Union.

Dogs trained for the purpose of treeing the coons are held in high repute, and many curs, otherwise worthless, occupy an important post in the kennel—simply on account of a peculiar faculty they have for seeking out the animal.

THE BADGER.

The general length of the Badger is about two feet and a half; and of the tail six inches. The American variety is generally not quite so large as those found in Europe. Its body and legs are thick; the eyes and ears are small, and the claws of the fore-legs long and straight. A narrow white line runs from between the eyes for some distance towards the back, the rest of the upper part of the head is brown, the throat and whole under jaw are white, the cheeks partly so; a semi-circular brown spot is placed between the light part of the cheeks and the ears.

The American Badger frequents the sandy plains or prairies, which skirt the Rocky Mountains, as far north as latitude fifty-eight degrees. It abounds on the plains watered by the Missouri, but its exact southern range

has not been defined by any traveler. The Badger rarely comes from its hole during

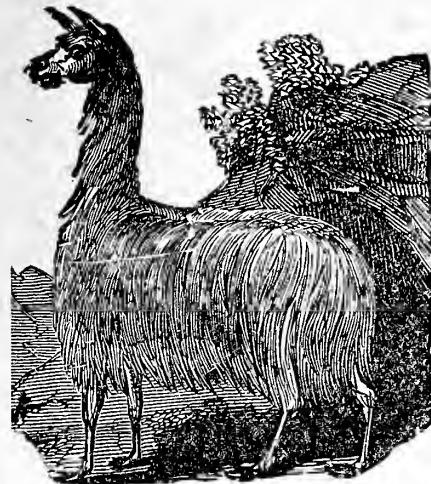


the winter months, and from the beginning of November to April remains in a torpid state.

THE LLAMA.

These animals, which appear like small camels, and represent them in the New World, are, however, readily distinguished from them, not only by the difference of size, but by the absence of dorsal humps and complete division of the toes. This structure of the feet does not adapt them for traveling over such sandy wastes as form the natural home of the camel, but for dwelling on mountains and among rocks where, in point of fact, their footing is more sure than that of most other animals. Their form is lighter and more elegant than that of the camel. Their native region is upon the slopes of the immense chain of the Andes, in South America, on all parts of which they occur; and although inhabitants of the tropical climate they are very impatient of heat, and often ascend into the vicinity of the line of perpetual snow. The wild Llamas are very vigilant and shy; they live in flocks at a great altitude upon the mountains, and only descend toward the plains occasionally in search of food. When irritated they eject the contents of their

mouths upon the offending party; the substance discharged is exceedingly disagreeable.



When killed, its flesh furnishes an excellent food; and the long woolly hair with which it is covered forms the principal clothes of the Indians. The skin furnishes a good leather

THE YAX.

This rare specimen of the bovine race, is

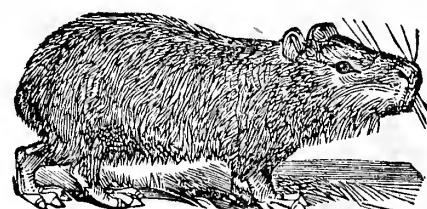


found among the highest plateaus of the Thibetan Mountains, ranging between the Altai and the Himalayas. It is easily domesticated, and is often brought into requisition to subserve the purposes of man. It is a large, handsome animal, with a high head and proud look, challenging the admiration of all who behold it. The large heavy fringes of hair which depend from the sides and lower parts of the body, and the thick silken tufts of its bushy tail, are extremely valuable as articles of commerce. It is dyed in all sorts of brilliant colors, and is extensively used to embellish the caps of Chinese officials. The tail of the Yak, when highly colored, is carried before officers of state in their anniversary pageants, the number used indicating their ranks.

THE CAPYBARA.

The Capybara has had various designations, such as Water-hog, Tailless Hippopotamus and Short-nosed Tapir. It is the largest species in the order, measuring about three feet in length. This animal has the appearance of a small pig, and its body is covered with bristles; it is an inhabitant of watery places in the warmer parts of South America, where it is generally seen in small flocks, and takes to the water when alarmed. It swims well, and the three toes of the hind feet are

united by a short membrane. The flesh of



this animal is very good, and it is said to be the favorite prey of the jaguar.

THE OSTRICH.

The sandy and burning deserts of Africa and Asia are the only native residences of the Black Ostriches. Here these birds are seen in flocks, so extensive as sometimes to have been mistaken for distant cavalry.

There are many circumstances in the economy of the Ostrich which differ from those of the feathered race in general. This bird seems to form one of the links of union in



feet, the rest of its height being made up by its extremely long neck. The head is small; and, as well as the greater part of the neck, is covered only with a few scattered hairs. The feathers of the body are black and loose; those of the wings and tail are of a snowy white, waved, and long, having here and there a tip of black. The wings are furnished with spurs. The thighs and flanks are naked; and the feet are strong, and of a gray-brown color.

It is polygamous, the male usually associating with from two to six females. The hens lay all their eggs together—each from ten to twelve—in one nest, this being merely a shallow cavity scraped in the ground, of such dimensions as to be conveniently covered by one of these gigantic birds in incubation. The hens relieve each other in the task of incubation during the day, giving the male charge at night, as his superior strength enables him to protect the eggs or the newly-fledged birds from the jackals, tiger-cats, and other enemies. It is fleet upon foot, and gives its pursuers a long and difficult race. When overcome by hunters, it fights desperately, striking them with its wings, and frequently inflicting terrible blows.

The natives of Africa, and some of the Arabian tribes, catch the Ostrich and domesticate it. In its native country it will breed and become tame; in fact, familiar with those it is accustomed to see. To strangers, however, they are cross, frequently attacking them with fury.

The Touyou or American Ostrich is the largest bird upon the American Continent, and was at one time found in large numbers upon all the South American steppes. As civilization increased, the bird fled from the march of the pioneer, until it has become almost extinct in certain sections, where it once roamed in flocks.

The plumage is almost gray, with delicate white feathers under the wings and upon the umbilical regions. These feathers are choice, and constitute the Mirabeau head ornaments so much admired and worn by fashionable ladies.

THE EMEU.

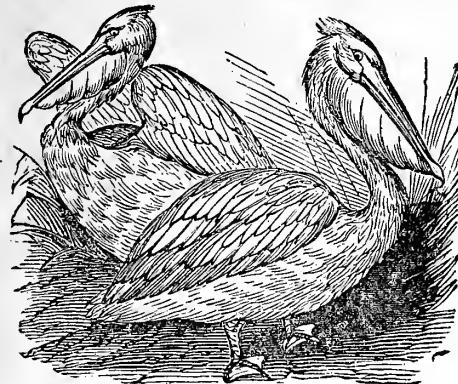
The Emeu of New Holland is nearly as large as the African ostrich, measuring from five to seven feet in height. It has three toes on each foot, and these are furnished with nearly equal claws; the head is covered with feathers, but the throat is naked, and

the plumage of the body closely resembles long hairs hanging down on each side of the body from a central line, or *parting*. The neck is covered with feathers. These birds are abundant in the southern part of Australia.

THE PELICAN.

The Pelican measures from five to six feet in length, with an expanse of wing of from twelve to thirteen feet. They live on the banks of rivers and lakes and on sea-shores. They swim and fly well, and are able to perch upon trees. The skin beneath the lower bill or mandible is dilated into a large pouch, in which they store the fish they capture. When fishing, the Pelicans fly over the water at a height of twenty to forty feet, until they see a fish near enough to the surface, when they immediately dart upon it with most unerring certainty, store it away in the pouch, and proceed in search of more. It is found in the east of Europe, Asia, and Africa. In feeding their young, the Pelicans are said to press the pouch against the breast to assist in disgorgement of the prey; and it is supposed that the contrast of the red tip of the bill to the snowy feathers of the breast,

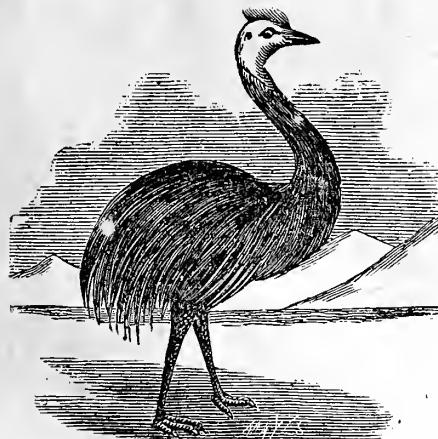
when the birds are thus engaged, must have given rise to the poetical notion which pre-



vailed among the ancients that the female Pelican was feeding her young with her blood.

THE CASSOWARY.

The Cassowary is an inhabitant of the



islands of the Eastern Archipelago. It stands five feet in height, and is distinguished from the other members of the feathered tribe by the possession of a very peculiar horny crest or hemlet upon the head, by the wings being furnished, instead of with feathers, with about five cylindrical stalks, destitute of barbs, and by the large claw on the inner toe. The head and neck are naked and wattled, and these parts are of a bright red color variegated with blue. The body, which is very stout, is covered with long pendent feathers, which resemble hair even more closely than those of the emeu.

THE INDIAN ADJUTANT.

The Adjutant is the name given to this bird by the English residents of India, of which country it is a native. It is of large size, having extremely long legs, and in erect attitudes is upward of six feet high, its extended wings measuring fifteen feet from tip to tip. Its head and neck are nearly bare, a sausage-like pouch hangs from the under part of its neck, and its bill is enormous. The upper part of the thighs furnish the

beautiful plumes, superior, in estimation, even to those of the ostrich. It is very voracious, and is of great use in devouring snakes and lizards—these are usually swallowed entire. It is also very fond of fish, which it watches for from a fixed station in a sheltered nook by the side of a river, a projecting rock by the sea-side, over deep water, or standing in the stream when the current is not so powerful as to preclude the possibility of its remaining stationary.

STRANGEST LIVING HUMAN and MAGICAL CREATIONS

IN THE WIZARD'S BLACK DOMAIN.

There is universal and strongest fascination in that which appears to border on the supernatural, and exhibitions that cheat the eye and mystify the senses have always been,



AMERICAN MUSEUM OF LIVING CURIOSITIES.

The great English poet, Pope, says in his celebrated Essay, "The proper study of mankind is man." This is a philosophical truth, both as regards his mental and physical attributes and construction, and in the latter respect Mr. Barnum has gathered together in his famous American Museum of Living Human Curiosities, a host of rarest and most marvelous exceptions—an assemblage of miraculous mankind, embracing Nature's wildest vagaries and strangest creatures, and the most oddly amazing physical contradictions the whole range of humanity affords. They constitute a wondrous and fasci-

and ever will be, most attractive to all the different races of mankind. Among the savage and barbarous the wizard, "medicine man" and necromancer are held in awe and veneration, and even among the civilized and enlightened the professor of "the black art" is often regarded with superstitious respect. A consideration of these facts has induced Mr. Barnum to notably extend the wonderland boundaries of "The Greatest Show on Earth," by adding thereto a grand illusory entertainment, which, in both magnitude and perfection of astounding and perplexing presentation, even surpasses the wildest dreams of Merlin, the potent wizard of ancient romance, and utterly eclipses anything of the kind ever before attempted. It unfolds a gallery of

SUPERNATURAL ILLUSIONS,

of at once the most astounding, beautiful and varied character. Lovely sprites are seen floating and dancing in the viewless air; mermaids gambol and frolic with schools of fish in great glass aquariums; the beautiful Galatea changes from a marble statue to rosy life and then to a skeleton; flowers bud, blossom, bloom and die; a living human head appears imprisoned in a glass bottle; that of a child is exhibited upon a plate, and these are but wondrous samples of scores of rare mystifications, which seem absolute reality and are utterly beyond the power of description. No extra charge is made for this magic feast, which immeasurably surpasses anything of the kind heretofore attempted.

nating study and include the Tallest and Bulkiest Giants; Tiniest and Prettiest Dwarfs; Phantom-like Living Skeletons; Most Enormous Fat Folk; Only Full-bearded Lady; Human Obelisks; Elfin Pigmies; Last of the Mysterious Aztecs; Wondrous Long-haired Women; Only Skeleton Dude; Beautiful Circassians; Armless Artistic Workmen; Legless Aerial Gymnasts; Colossal Texas Ranchmen; Littlest and Loveliest Ladies in the World; Persons Tattooed from Head to Foot, and many other equally singular departures from the usual types of mankind.

P. T. BARNUM'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

"THE LIFE OF P. T. BARNUM," written by himself, and brought down to 1889, has had many times a larger circulation than any similar book ever published, and has been printed in America, London, Paris and Leipzig, and translated into French and German. Over a million copies have been sold, and several times as many readers unite in pronouncing it a work of the most fascinating interest, as well as of great practical value. The rules for success in life, embodied in it by Mr. Barnum, including his great lecture on "The Art of Money Getting" have set the feet of many young men in the straight path to honor and success. In many instances parents have bought a copy for each and every child in the family. It was first sold at 3.00 per copy, but as Mr. Barnum never desired to make anything from its sale, the price has been continually reduced until it is now sold, in complete form and fully illustrated, for *its exact cost*, which is a mere trifle, making it at once the cheapest, as well as the most popular book ever published. In fact, it is not a speculation, but rather a gift. No one can afford to be without a copy of it, and the price easily places it within the reach of all.

LIVING HUMAN CURIOSITIES.

SKELETON DUDE.

GIANT FAT WOMAN
FAT BOY

TATTOOED
DOPPEL
DUPE

CHIN
HORNED
BLACK
LADY

CHIN
HORNED
BLACK
LADY

CHIN
HORNED
BLACK
LADY

CHIN
HORNED
BLACK
LADY

LEGLESS MAN.

TWIN GIANTS. TEXAS RANCHMEN

MIDGET MEN & WOMAN.

ALFES

Woolly
Owl

ZIUS

